IMT Nuremberg Archives

H – 1225

International Court of Justice

H1225-0002

List of Documents Previously Offered in Evidence Against ALFRED ROSENBERG

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	Transcript Page Nos.
C-64	Report by Raeder of Meeting of Naval Staff with the Fuehrer on 12 December 1939, Subject: Norwegian question.	GB-86	1076
C-65	Memorandum signed Rosenberg re visit of Quisling.	GB-85	1073-1075
C-66	Memorandum from Raeder to Ossman, 10 January 1944 in re "Barbarossa".	GB-81	1078-1079 1085-1086
L-221	Memorandum on Conference at Fuehrer's Headquarters, July 16, 1941.	USA-317	1565
R-135	Letter to Rosenberg dated 18 June 1943 and reports on actions against Jews inclosed therewith.	USA-289	1492-1493
001-PS	Memorandum for the Fuehrer concerning Jewish Possessions in France, dated December 18, 1941, signed Rosenberg.	USA-282	1461
007-PS	Report on activities of the Foreign Affairs Bureau from 1933 to 1943 signed Rosenberg.	GB-84	1069
016-PS	Sauckel's Labor Mobilization Program, dated April 20, 1942.	USA-168	1269 & 1364
017-PS	Letter from Sauckel to Reichminister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, October 5, 1942.	USA-180	1287 & 1372
018-PS	Letter from Rosenberg to Sauckel, dated December 21, 1942.	USA-186	1294
019-PS	Letter from Sauckel to Rosenberg, dated March 17, 1943.	USA-181	1289 & 1372
031-PS	Memorandum dated June 12, 1944 re evacuation of youths from the territory of Army Group "Center".	USA-171	1271 & 1340
054-PS	Report to Reich Ministry for Occupied Eastern Territories, dated October 7, 1942, Subject: Treatment of Ukrainian Specialists.	USA-198	1314
064-PS	Original letter signed by Rosenberg re anti-religious pamphlets for soldiers.	USA-359	1655
070-PS	Letter of Deputy Fuehrer of 25.4.41 to Rosenberg on substitution of morning prayers in schools by Nazi ceremonies and mottos.	USA-349	1639
072-PS	Letter from Bormann to Rosenberg, dated 19 April 1941, re confiscation of religious property.	USA-357	1651

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Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	Transcript Page Nos.
084-PS	Report signed Dr. Galkelch, dated Sept. 30, 1942, concerning status of Eastern laborers.	USA-199	1317
089-PS	Letter from Bormann to Rosenberg, dated 8 March 1940 re curtailment of publication of Protestant papers.	USA-360	1656
098-PS	Letter of Bormann to Rosenberg of 22.2.40 urging the substitution of religious education among the young by NS-ethic conception.	USA-350	1639
101-PS	Letter from Bormann to Rosenberg, dated 17 Jan 1940 re Party's opposition to circulation of religious papers to soldiers.	USA-361	1657
122-PS	Letter from Bormann to Rosenberg, dated 17 April 1939, re closing of theological faculties.	USA-362	1658
212-PS	Directions for the handling of the Jewish question.	USA-272	1448 & 1454
254-PS	Letter from Rabb to Reichminister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, 7.6.44.	USA-188	1300
265-PS	Memorandum of oral report by Lyser to Rosenberg, June 30, 1943.	USA-191	1305
290-PS	Letter dated November 12, 1943, concerning District Commissioner Mueller.	USA-189	1304
294-PS	Memorandum signed Braeutigam to Rosenberg, dated 25 October 1942.	USA-185	1293 & 1572
865-PS	Decree of the Fuehrer dated April 20, 1941, naming Alfred Rosenberg as Commissioner "for the central control of questions connected with the East European Region" and correspondence relative thereto.	USA-143	1196-1199
1017-PS	Memorandum dated 2.4.41, Subject: The USSR	USA-142	1193-1196
1024-PS	Memorandum dated April 29, 1941 re organization for handling problems in the Eastern territories.	USA-278	1453
1028-PS	Instructions for a Reichskommissar in the Ukraine, May 7, 1941.	USA-273	1449
1029-PS	Instruction for a Reich Commissar in the Baltic countries and White Russia (Ostland), dated 8 May 1941.	USA-145	1202-1203
1030-PS	General instructions for all Reichcommissars in the Occupied Eastern Territories, dated May 8, 1941.	USA-144	1200-1201
1039-PS	Report on the preparatory work on European questions dated 28.6.41.	USA-146	1204-1208

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Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	Transcript Page Nos.
1058-PS	Extract from speech of Rosenberg on 20 June 1941.	USA-147	1214 & 1570
1104-PS	Report by Commissioner of Sluzk to Commissioner of Minsk, re: atrocities committed by Einsatzkommandos, dated 30 Oct 1941, forwarded to Rosenberg, 11 Nov 1941.	USA-483	1914-1916
2349-PS	Excerpt from "The Myth of the 20th Century" by Alfred Rosenberg, (1941) p.514. Also text.	USA-352	
3000-PS	Report from Chief of Main Office III with the High Command in Minsk to Riecke, dated June 23, 1943.	USA-192	1306
EC-347	Directives for the operation of the Economy in the Occupied Eastern Territories.	USA-320	1571
	Rosenberg interrogation on forced labor		1370

List of Documents Offered in Presentation of Case Against
ALFRED ROSENBERG

Document No.	Description
003-PS	Report of activity of APA of NSDAP, Oct 1939
199-PS	Letter, Alfred Meyer to Sauckel, re forced labor of children.
327-PS	Letter, Rosenberg to Bormann, 17 October 1944, re liquidation of monopoly corporations.
342-PS	Decree, 13 Oct 1941, re confiscation of Jewish property.
1056-PS	Directives re Administration of Occupied Eastern Territories (Brown Folder).
1199-PS	Conference memo, 4 July 1941, re utilization of Soviet PWs for forced labor in Reich.
2319-PS	Organization Manual of NSDAP.
2433-PS	Excerpts from "Nature, Principles and Aims of NSDAP", by Rosenberg.
2777-PS	Excerpt from NS Monatshefte, May 1932, re Lebensraum.
2886-PS	Excerpt from "The Work of Alfred Rosenberg", re: Biographical Data.
2889-PS	Völkischer Beobachter, 29 March 1941, Rosenberg lecture on Jewish Problem.
2891-PS	Excerpts from Rosenberg's "Myth of the 20th Century".

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Document No.	Description
3528-PS	Excerpt from "Das Dritte Reich", 1934, re: NSDAP community schools.
3529-PS	Excerpt from "Documents of German Policy", re: Adolf Hitler Schools.
3530-PS	Excerpt from "Das Deutsche Fuehrer lexikon", 1934/35, containing biographical data.
3531-PS	Excerpt from the National Socialist Yearbook, 1938, re: Rosenberg office for ideological training.
3532-PS	Excerpt from "The Educational Letter", March 1934, re: importance of ideological training.
3552-PS	Excerpt from "Das Dritte Reich" re: leadership training.
3553-PS	Excerpts from "The Myth of the 20th Century".
3554-PS	Excerpts from "The Myth of the 20th Century".
3557-PS	Excerpts from "Dates in History of NSDAP".
3559-PS	Excerpt from "Rosenberg, the Man and His Work", re: award of German National Prize.

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ADDENDA to List of
Documents Previously Offered in Evidence

Document No.	Description	Exhibit No.	Transcript Page Nos.
L-188	Report dated August 8, 1944, on confiscation up to July 31, 1944.	USA-386	1679-1680
789-PS	Speech of the Fuehrer at a conference Nov. 23, 1933, to which all Supreme Commanders were ordered.	USA-23	330-333
1997-PS	Decree of the Fuehrer concerning administration of the Occupied Eastern Territories, July 17, 1941.	USA-319	1570
1015-b-PS	Report on activities of Special Staff for Pictorial Art, Oct, 1940 to July, 1944.	USA-385	1681-1682
3054-PS	"The Nazi Plan", a documentary motion picture composed of captured German film.	USA-167	1262

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. C-64
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Meeting of Naval Staff with Fuehrer on 12.12.39 1200
(Keitel, Jodel, Puttkammer)

Norwegian Question

C. in C. Navy has received Quisling and Hajelin. Quisling creates the impression of being reliable and states that:-

As a result of the Russo*Finnish conflict, anti-German feeling in Norway is even stronger than hitherto. England's influence is very great - especially through Storthing-President Hambro (Jew, a friend of Hore-Belisha), all-powerful in Norway just now. Quisling is convinced that there is an agreement between England and Norway for the possible occupation of Norway. In which case Sweden would also stand against Germany. Danger of Norway's occupation by England is very great - possibly very shortly. From 11/1/40 onwards the Norwegian Parliament and therefore the Norwegian Government is unconstitutional as Parliament in defiance of the constitution, prolonged its term by a year. This would give an opportunity for a political re-shuffle. Quisling has good connections with officers of the Norwegian Army and has supporters in important positions, (e.g. Railways). In such an event Quisling is ready to take over the Government and to call upon Germany for help. He is also ready to discuss preparations of a military character with the German Armed Forces.

C. in C. Navy points out that with such offers one never knows how far the people concerned are wishing to further the ends of their own party or how much they have German interests at heart. Therefore caution is indicated --Norway must be prevented at all costs from falling into England's hands. That might have a decisive effect on the war; for Sweden would be completely under England's influence and it would bring the war into the Baltic, thus preventing completely the activities of the German Navy in the Ocean and the North Sea. The Fuehrer too said that a British occupation of Norway would be unbearable. C. in C. Navy pointed out that occupation by Germany of positions on the coast of Norway would naturally produce strong British countermeasures to stop the export of ore from Narvik, and that this would bring about surface warfare off the Norwegian coast, to which the German Navy was not equal for any length of time. This was one weak spot of the occupation.

The Fuehrer thought of speaking to Quisling personally so that he might form an impression of him. He wanted to see Rosenberg once more beforehand, as the latter has known Quisling for a long while. C. in C. Navy suggests that if the Fuehrer forms a favorable impression, the OKW should obtain permission to make plans with Quisling for the preparation and carrying out of the occupation,

a) by peaceful means, i. e., German forces summoned by Norway, or
b) to agree to do so by force Führer agrees (ink note)

2) C. in C. Navy advocates that a very clear policy in the Russo-Finnish conflict be maintained. No help to Finland by the supply of arms (which would mean passing through unreliable Sweden).

The C. in C. Armed Forces states that the Swedish Foreign Office has been informed that arms would only be sent to Sweden, on guarantee in writing by the government that they were only for the use of the Swedish Armed Forces.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. C-64
Cont'd

The C. in C. Navy on the other hand is in favor of concessions to Russia, for example, the supply of oil to U-boats, as Russia would also offer us practical help, (Vorteile), for example, the holding of foreign steamers in Murmansk until three days after the "Bremen" has sailed.

The Fuehrer has agreed to both points.

RAEDER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. C-64

13 November 1945

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P.O. 66370, W.R.N.S. hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No/ C-64.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
P.O. 66370
W.R.N.S.

H1225-0008

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT C-65
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1225-0009

MEMO

(Enclosure in a letter of Reichsleiter Rosenberg to the C.-in-C. of the Navy) (illegible notations)

Re - Visit of Privy Councillor Quisling - Norway.

Rounding out previous information, I inform you that Quisling is considered as one of the best known Scandinavian officers of the General staff, that he was military attache in Finland, and that he represented British interests in Moscow from 1927 to 1930 before the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the Soviet-Union and Great Britain. He was Norweigian Minister of War from 1931 - 33, being a representative of the Norwegian peasant party, then resigned and founded a National Radical Socialist party under the name of "National Party". This party held and still holds anti-Semitic views and stands for the closest collaboration with Germany, has 15000 registered members, and Quisling estimates the number of his immediate supporters as between 2 and 300.000, that is, that 10 per cent which, even amidst the manifest anti-German feeling in Norway and Sweden today, are in favour of collaboration with Germany. His party has also not taken any part in the elections for the Crest Assembly (Storthing).

The reasons for a coup, which Quisling made a report, would be provided by the fact that the Storthing had, in defiance of the constitution, passed a resolution prolonging its own life which is to become operative on January 12th. Quisling still retains in his capacity as a long-standing officer and a former Minister of War, the closest relations with the Norwegian Army. He showed me the original of a letter which he had received only a short time previously from the Commanding Officer in Narvik, Colonel Sunlo. In this letter Colonel Sunlo frankly lays emphasis on the fact that, if things went on as they were going at present, Norway was finished. He only hoped that there would still be sufficient of the nation left to be able to create a people out of the remains, which could then build up Norway again well and truly. It was right that the race of today should be relegated to obscurity, and one had to admit it didn't deserve any better fate; for as he saw it, the Norwegians had committed an offence against the unalterable law of the universe. This law demanded work and idealism, and stupidity had never been regarded as a plausible excuse. "I shall not do anything for the old boozer Nalsen (Minister of Trade), the enemy of Defence Monsen (Minister of War), and the blockhead Nygolswold (Prime Minister). It may on the contrary be a good idea and a useful one, to spend one's time in risking one's neck for the national revival". signed Konrad Sunlo.

Amtsleiter Scheidt, who had been to Norway several times, and has a number of acquaintances there, says that the Commanding Officer of the largest drilling-ground, Hrosley, had expressed similar opinions, as had also the head of the Military Academy at Halden, Captain Fritzner.

The king knows Quisling very well from the time when he held office and he believes that the king also had a high opinion of him, even though he is, by and large, pro-British in his views. The Jew Hambro is cited as Germany's greatest enemy, and as possibly the most powerful personality in politics, who practically controls the policy of Scandinavia at the moment. He is President of the Storthing, who at the same time holds the office of President of the Foreign Committee. He is also leader of the League of Nations Delegation and Leader of the strongest political party, the so-called "Conservatives", with whom the fate of the present minority Government rests. Hambro also controls the communication system in Norway, and so there is reason to fear - and

indeed shortly to fear - that as far as the anti-Russian feeling is concerned, which has increased by reason of the Russo-Finnish conflict, this will gain in strength in favour of England and against Germany in an increasing degree.

A plan has been put forward which deals with the possibility of a coup, and which provides for a number of selected Norwegians to be trained in Germany with all possible speed for such a purpose, being allotted their exact tasks, and provided with experienced and die-hard National Socialists, who are practised in such operations. These trained men should then proceed with all speed to Norway where details would then require to be further discussed. Some important centres in Oslo would have to be taken over immediately, and at the same time the German Fleet together with suitable contingents of the German Army would go into operation when summoned specially by the new Norwegian Government in a specified bay at the approaches to Oslo. Quisling has no doubts that such a coup, having been carried out with instantaneous success - would immediately bring him the approval of those sections of the army with which he at present has connections, and thus it goes without saying that he has never discussed a political fight with them. As far as the king is concerned, he believes that he would respect it as an accomplished fact.

Quisling gives figures of the number of German troops required which accord with German calculations.

Signed.

A. Rosenberg.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. C-65

15 November 1945.

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33928738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. C-65.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33928738.

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H1225 - 0011

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT C-66
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SEC 24-G/C-66

(Memorandum for Admiral Assmann for his own use; not for publication. With the signature "RAEDER" and date 10 January 1944).

1. S. O. Only

a) Barbarossa.

1) At this time the Fuehrer had made known his "unalterable decision" to conduct the Eastern campaign in spite of all remonstrances. After that, further warnings, if no new situations had arisen, were found to be completely useless. As Chief of Naval War Staff I was never convinced of the "Compelling necessity" for Barbarossa.

2) During the campaign in France and also during the beginning of preparation for Seelöwe* - while the Fuehrer still had hopes of gaining control of the air, (which he too recognized as being an essential pre-requisite of Seelöwe), it was doubtless his intention after France's fall to concentrate on the Navy and Air Force. The Fuehrer described the moving of troops to the Eastern front in August to me as a large scale camouflage measure for Seelöwe. (A statement from the Supreme Command of the Army would have to be obtained on this point).

The Fuehrer very early had the idea of one day settling accounts with Russia, doubtless his general ideological attitude played an essential part in this. In 1937-38 he once stated that he intended to eliminate the Russians as a Baltic power; they would then have to be diverted in the direction of the Persian Gulf. The advance of the Russians against Finland and the Baltic States in 1939-40 probably further strengthened him in this idea.

The fear that control of the air over the Channel in the autumn of 1940 could no longer be attained - a realization which the Fuehrer, no doubt, gained earlier than the Naval War Staff, who were not so fully informed of the true results of air raids on England (our own losses) - surely caused the Fuehrer, as far back as August and September, to consider whether - even prior to victory in the West - an Eastern campaign would be feasible with the object of first eliminating our last serious opponent on the Continent. The Fuehrer did not openly express this fear, however, until well into September.

The Fuehrer's remark of 21st July 1940 is an indication of reflections of this kind (Section 68) ("It is of course our duty to give careful consideration to the question of America and Russia!"); furthermore, comments such as Section 76, dated 12.8, dealing with the fortification of the North Norwegian fjords, and occasional statements regarding the meeting of Russia demands for the delivery of ships and heavy artillery, which show the Fuehrer's mistrust of the Russian attitude and his hope of evading certain comittments altogether.

* Invasion of England.

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Doubtless during September 1940 the possibility of an Eastern campaign was mentioned rather often by the Fuehrer, for I was worried lest the war should take a wrong turn (being diverted from the main danger "England"), and this caused me to have an interview with the Fuehrer, tête a tête, "even outside my own department" on 26th June 1940, concerning the significance of the Mediterranean and North Africa, after I had first made a thorough report on these questions, on September 6th, 1940. In this interview of 26 September 1940 my statement -- "It is questionable whether an attack on Russia from the North is necessary", removed all doubt that there had been talk during the previous weeks of the Eastern operation. It is in keeping with the Fuehrer's usual mode of procedure for him to exercise personal reserve in the first instance in this matter vis-avis the Chief of Naval War Staff, whose concept would necessarily be a different one. In this connection the Supreme Command of the Army will be able to give fuller details, since it was primarily concerned in the preparations, and will have been addressed by the Fuehrer on the matter. I would particularly point out here- quite apart from the Eastern operation- how I have attempted to impress on the Fuehrer the decisive importance for the war of the question of the Mediterranean and North Africa (when I reported to the Fuehrer on 6.9. and 26.9.40). After the discussion on 26.9. the Fuehrer told Kapitan zur See von Puttkamer that this report had been especially valuable to him, and that he could, in the light of it, review his own opinions, and see whether he was "in the right perspective."

3) At that time, (see a 1)*, the Fuehrer was firmly resolved on a surprise attack on Russia, regardless of what was the Russian attitude to Germany, - this, according to reports coming in, was frequently changing. The communication to Matsuoka was designed entirely as a camouflage measure and to ensure surprise. Concern lest a note to Matsuoka which stated his true telling Matsuoka the whole truth. He told me so at the time at a party!

4) The expression "greatly abbreviated" describes the representations I have always made while at 1 SKL, - memorandums, whish were not so much German essays, or very exhaustive, as notes, and thus easier to put into report form. By means of the notes I could the more briefly and forcefully present this report, which without doubt gave a particularly clear and significant picture of the situation. It formed a very good supplement to and continuation of my reports made on the 6.6. and 29.6.40. The Fuehrer, whose primary interest was in the settling in motion of Barbarossa, (thus, for instance, he wanted to employ the German Air Forces principally on the Eastern Front) - naturally took a special interest in those points in connection with which fuller aid could be secured from the Italians. It would be a mistake to conclude, from the expression "greatly abbreviated", that there was "reserve" on my part on this subject, to which I have always given the greatest publicity.

* Ink Note.

H1225 - 0013

5) In view of previous statements by the Fuehrer (see Section 2), and the contrasts in ideology, I personally have always doubted that the Fuehrer believed from the very beginning that the Russo-German pact would last. I think that the pact arose solely out of the need of the moment and that the Fuehrer (-in spite of his speech in the Reichstag on 1.9.39.) in no wise intended it to be a permanent solution of the Russian problem. After the campaign against Poland he had contented himself in the first instance with a frontier line which would, with the help of an Eastern wall, afford an effective defence against Russia. In my opinion it was only later - when, on the one hand, the first successes in Russia had been gained, and on the other, when the prospects of turning North Africa to good account were fading - that it became his aim to make the feeding of Europe dependent on the Ukraine, this plan bringing with it permanent opposition to Russia. Though nothing was actually said, this would involve giving up all thought of targets for which a certain measure of sea power was required, that is, it would mean striving for a pure continental policy.

6) As under section 3). A statement such as this to the Duce should be considered merely as camouflage. The Fuehrer kept his plans most carefully secret from the Italians. I believe that Stalin is our greatest enemy - a statesman at home and abroad, a soldier and an organizer on a prodigious scale, a Titanic genius seeing far into the future. I consider it extremely probable that in 1937 and 38 Stalin came to recognize, through the efforts of the United States ambassador, as described by Davies in "Mission to Moscow", that Russia could play an important part in a subsequent conflict between the Anglo-Saxon races and Germany, and that he thereupon began to speed up his armaments. The pact with Germany was of a kind which would help him towards the realization of the first part of his scheme - Eastern Poland, the Baltic countries, Bessarabia and perhaps the Balkans and the Dardanelles. The gains of 1939/40 were indeed great. In 1940/41 Stalin had no reason to march against Germany. Germany's surprisingly great successes against France and the Balkans impressively demonstrated her strength to him and perhaps even awakened fear of her. Stalin cannot therefore have intended, to take the initiative in attacking this strong Germany in 1941, but while continuing to arm, he must have wanted to wait and see whether the subsequent course of the war between Germany and the Anglo- Saxon powers would offer him a favorable opportunity - he knew from Davies that the USA would join in sooner or later. Whether in this connection he favored a push towards the Rhine, passing through the Scandanavian countries, or to the North Atlantic, or in the direction of the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles, or through Persia to the Indian Ocean, or finally towards India, must have depended entirely on the course of the struggle between Germany and the Anglo-Saxon powers. As I see it, it does not do justice to the importance of Stalin to assume that he intended "to start the war against Germany in the autumn of 1941". It is true that an essential part of his armament was made ready for this dead-line. I have sometimes been in doubt whether, for Stalin, the ideological had not taken second place long ago in favor of a tremendous effort to use to the full the opportunity he was offered of realizing the schemes of Peter the Great. Was the announcement of the dissolution of the Commintern perhaps a hint to Germany that an understanding between Germany and Russia would have been possible even then, and that, after the Russian territories had been regained, a peaceful relationship would have been possible between the two States, who, taking the long view, are both threatened by the USA?

H1225 - 0014

7) As no other course is possible, I have submitted to compulsion. If, in doing so, a difference of opinion arises between 1 SKL and myself, it is perhaps because the arguments the Fuehrer used on such occasions (Dinner speech in the middle of July to the Officers in Command, to justify a step he had planned, usually had a greater effect on people not belonging to the "inner circle", than on those who often heard this type of reasoning.

Many remarks and plans indicate that the Fuehrer calculated on the final ending of the Eastern campaign in the autumn of 1941, whereas the Supreme Command of the Army (General Staff) was very sceptical.

H1225-0015

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT C-66
(cont'd)

1 Chefsache
Gross Admiral Assmann, for your own personal information.

Not for distribution. Raeder. 10. 1. 44.

a) .....

b) Weser-Ubung.

The memo is wholly insufficient and does not correspond to the contents of the report. During the weeks preceding the report on 10.10.39. I was in correspondence with Admiral Carls, who, in a detailed letter to me, first pointed out the importance of an occupation of the Norwegian coasts by Germany. I passed this letter on to C/SK1 for their information and prepared some notes* based on this letter for my report to the Fuehrer which I made on 10.10.39, since my opinion was identical to that of Admiral Carls, while, at that time, SK1 was more dubious about the matter. In these notes, I set out the disadvantages which an occupation of Norway by the British would have for us - control of the approaches to the Baltic, flanking of our naval operations and of our air attacks on Britain, pressure on Sweden. I also mentioned the advantages for us of the occupation of the Norwegian coast-outlet to the North Atlantic, no possibility of British minefields as in the year 1917-18. Naturally at the time, only the coast and bases were considered; I included Narvik, though Admiral Carls, in the course of our correspondence, hoped that Narvik might be excluded. (At that time, we were able to use Murmansk and/or a special Russian Base.) The Fuehrer saw at once the significance of the Norwegian problem; he asked me to leave the notes and stated that he wished to consider the question himself.

In the further developments, I was supported by Korv. Kapitän Schreiber Naval Attache in Oslo and the M-chief personally - in conjunction with the Rosenberg Organization. Thus, we got in touch with Quisling and Hagelin, who came to Berlin in December and were taken to the Fuehrer by me - with the approval of Reichleiter Rosenberg.** On the grounds of the Fuehrer's discussion with Quisling and Hagelin on the afternoon of 14.12.39 the Fuehrer gave the order that preparations for the Norwegian operation were to be made by Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

Until that moment, the Naval War Staff had taken no part in the development of the Norwegian question, and, even then, they were somewhat sceptical about it. The preparations, which were undertaken by Kpt.z.S. Kranke in the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, were founded, however, on a memorandum of the Naval War Staff.

.....

* With the help of K.Adm.v.Puttkamer, these may possibly still be obtainable; I had no duplicate as I did not think I should have to give the notes up.

** At the crucial moment, R. hurt his foot, so that I visited him in his house on the morning of 14.12.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT C-66

7 December 1945.

I, KENNETH HUGH MOLESWORTH DUKE, Major R.A., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Doc. C-66.

'SGD' KENNETH HUGH MOLESWORTH DUKE

Major R.A.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT EC 347
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF C...

Economic Staff, East
(OKW/WiAmt/Z 1/II Nr. 6250/42 geh.)

6000 copies

SECRET

DIRECTIVES FOR THE OPERATION OF THE ECONOMY IN THE NEWLY-OCCUPIED EASTERN TERRITORIES (Green Folder)

Part II (3rd edition)

Supplementary Material to Part I

Berlin, September, 1942

P. 39 middle of page

PART II

Directives as Well as Fundamental Decrees and Orders of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories Concerning the Eastern Territories Under Civilian Administration

A. Excerpts from the Directives of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories for the Civilian Administration. (Brown Folder, Pt. I, pp. 25-30)

1. General

The principal task of the civilian administration in the occupied Eastern territories is to represent the interests of the Reich. This basic principle is to be given precedence in all measures and considerations. Therefore, the occupied territories, in the future, may be permitted to have a life of their own in a form not as yet to be determined. However, they remain parts of the greater German living space and are always to be governed according to this guiding principle.

The regulations of the Hague Convention on Land Warfare, which concern the administration of a country occupied by a foreign belligerent power, are not applicable, since the USSR is to be considered dissolved, and therefore the Reich has the obligation of exercising all governmental and other sovereign functions in the interests of the country's inhabitants. Therefore, any measures are permitted which the German administration deems necessary and suitable for the execution of this comprehensive task.

.....

P. 170 para 3

High Command of the Army
Gen St d H/Gen Qu
Az. L/498 B (Qu 3/III)
Nr. 1. 36201/41 geh.

19 November, 1941.

Concerning Seizure and Transport of Raw Materials from the Occupied Eastern Territories

The raw material situation makes it imperative to bring into, and utilize for, German war economy, all available

H1225 - 0016

quantities of non-ferrous metals - in particular, copper, zinc and their alloys - and also of textiles, leather, rubber, mineral oil, etc. Satisfactory results of the campaign of collecting scrap, old metals and other used materials can be expected only if forces of the army and of the RAD are made available to the organization for the seizure of scrap and old metals in the occupied territories (Major Schu), appointed by the Reich Marshall of the greater German Reich, representative of the Four-Year Plan. The actual collection must be done by prisoners of war and the civilian population.

.....

para 5 1. In the entire field of operations, collection and utilization of metals must be executed with all available forces. Factories, buildings, etc. must be ruthlessly stripped.

Factories and other enterprises are excepted which are necessary for supplying the army (munitions, armaments and leather factories) and for executing the principal economic tasks (the mineral oil economy, the food economy, as also those industries which constitute the foundation for the mineral oil and the food economy).....

P. 202 para 9 J. Food Supplies for the Civilian Population in the Occupied Eastern Territories
(Special Decree of the Economic Staff, East, dated 4 November, 1941)

The following regulations are decreed for food supplies for the civilian population in the occupied Eastern territories, with the exception of the three former Baltic states. The regulations replace special decree, No. 31 issued by Wi Stab Ost/Fd/Ia No. 3584/41 of Sept. 4, 1941.

The Reich Commissars for the Ukraine and Ostland will act upon those regulations, the latter only in the old Russian and former Polish territories.

Food Supplies for the Civilian Population

Ruthless looting and destruction by the Bolsheviks have most seriously dislocated economic life and transportation in the occupied Eastern territories. Misery and distress have been the inevitable consequence for the population, especially in the large cities. Responsibility for this rests exclusively with the Soviet rulers who gave the orders for senseless destruction.

P. 203 It is nevertheless the task of the economic agencies in the zone of operations to safeguard the feeding of the population, insofar as this is possible without prejudice to German interests.

No special food supply regulations are required for the rural population, since it will be in a position, in general, to supply itself. The food supply of the urban population must definitely take second place after the requirements of the Wehrmacht and German agencies, and the delivery quotas for the Reich.

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The following maximum ration scales, which can only be applied under the above qualifications, will provide the basis for urban food supplies:

Weekly Maximum Ration Scales (in grams)

a) For consumers not engaged in any significant work:

Meat and meat products	none
Fat	70
Bread	1500
Potatoes	2000

b) For consumers performing useful work:

	Meat and meat products	100
	Fat	100
In area of Army Groups, North & Center	Bread	1500
	Potatoes	4000
In area of Army Group, South	Bread	2000
	Potatoes	2500

c) For consumers permanently engaged on heavy manual work: (Supplements additional to b))

Meat and meat products	100
Fat	50
Bread	500
Potatoes	1000

d) For children under 14 and Jews:

50% of the maxima as under a)

Other products than those listed above may only be allocated to the urban population after other requirements have been satisfied.

It has to be particularly taken into account that:

a) The food and transport situation does not permit a generous treatment of the civilians, and any allocations in excess of the maxima fixed above would result in unbearable disadvantages for food supplies to Germany.
b) Wehrmacht stocks or those ear-marked for Wehrmacht or Reich consumption must on no account be drawn upon for feeding the civilian population.
c) The population itself in many cases still disposes of hoards, since, during the evacuation of the Russian forces, existing food stocks were distributed to, or looted by, the population. Therefore, genuine distres will in general only occur later on.

The following specific rules are laid down in agreement with the OKH (Quartermaster-General):

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1) The Commandants or other agencies concerned determine as quickly as possible the number of inhabitants and report it to the local Economic Commands or Agricultural Leaders. A percentage of the population, which will depend on local conditions but is not to exceed 20%, is to be recommended for the highest ration scales as under b) above. Supplements as under c) may only be granted to the staff of enterprises which continue operations for German benefit (e.g. armaments plants).

2) Responsibility for procuring food supplies for the civilian population rests with the Economic Commands (Groups La) and their subordinate local Agricultural Leaders.

3) The Economic Commands (Groups La) determine the weekly ration scales which can be made available after provision has been made for other requirements (Wehrmacht, Reich delivery
P. 204 quotas, etc.), within the maximum scales fixed above. They also determine the percentage of the population which is to qualify for the increased maximum scales according to b). Finally, as soon as the necessary data can be obtained, they will limit supplementary rations as under c) exclusively to those workers of plants operating for German benefit who, according to German domestic regulations, would qualify for heaviest workers' supplements. In determining the weekly rations, the following has to be observed:

For the initial period, the rations are to be kept as low as possible, in order to force the population to use up its own hoarded food supplies and to prevent encroachments upon Wehrmacht requirements, which are difficult to meet in any case because of the transport situation.

Meat and fat are not to be issued at all for the time being. Potatoes, as far as possible, are to be replaced by beets of all kinds, bread by buckwheat and millet. Gradually the rations can then be raised up to the maximum scales fixed above.

4) The quantities of foodstuffs calculated on the basis of the population figures determined as under 3) will then be released for civilian consumption. The distribution of released food to the population will take place exclusively through the native administrative agencies and distributive services.

For a better utilization of the food allocated, essential plants, if at all possible, will institute factory canteen feeding. In other cases too, when circumstances permit, communal feeding will be given preference.

5) Transportation needed for civilian food supplies is to be taken from local resources. Motor vehicles of the Economic Commands, local Agricultural Leaders or military vehicles may not be used for this purpose.

6) The population is to be instructed by suitable propaganda media (wall posters, etc) that the blame for the food supply difficulties is to be found entirely in the destruction and dissipation of food stocks and equipment by their own compatriots.

7) Exceptional provisions for the feeding of Russian workers and employees are contained in the decree OKH/Gen St d.H/GenQu/ Az.1/833/41 IVa (IV, 1) of Aug. 23, 1941; and for the feeding of Soviet prisoners of war in the decree OKH/Gen St d.H/GenQu/ IVa (III, 2) Az. 960 Nr. I/23 738/41 geh. of Oct. 21, 1941.

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The additional food requirements under these regulations are to be balanced by a corresponding reduction in the general rations within the areas of the Economic Commands.

(signed) DR. MUSSET

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT EC 347

30 November 1945.

I, SIDNEY B. JACOBY, civilian, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extracts from document EC 347.

Sidney B. Jacoby

SIDNEY B. JACOBY

H1225 - 0020

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT I-186
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy

Office West
The Head of the Department

Paris, August 8th 1944

Progress Report up to July 31st 1944

The Office West achieved the following results up to July 31st 1944:

69 619 Jewish homes were confiscated.

Dispatched to the several towns, including special orders, were:

69 512 Sets of furnishings, each a complete house.

The sum total of furniture and fittings dispatched required a loading capacity of:

1 079 373 cbm.

The following were required to provide this capacity incl. additional deliveries:

26 984 railroad cars, equivalent to 674 trains.

Further during the action we confiscated for the use of the Reich and handed over to the Department for Foreign Exchange (Devisenschutzkommando):

11 695 516 RM Foreign currency and Securities.

The special purpose branches in France, Belgium and Holland furthermore dispatched:

2 191 352 kg Scrap Metal, Scrap Paper and textiles.

According to the report on Special Tasks (Sonderaufgaben) bombed-out persons accommodated in France, were presented with furniture and fittings valued at

1 516 186 RM

The above results were achieved by a staff of

30 female and 82 male

Officials and Employees of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

- - - - - - - -

A True Copy
(Signed) Deubelmann
Employee

Office West

Paris, 7.8.44
Schw/H

In carrying out the Fuehrer's orders for the M-action, the following results were achieved within the area of the Office West from invasion day (6th June 44) up to 1st August 44, by 30 female and 82 male officials and employees of the Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

1) Camoins (trucks) arrived (through confiscation of homes in Paris). 2006

2) Railroad cars arrived from Branch Offices 52

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3) Railroad cars loaded and dispatched to Germany. 372

4) Receipts from sale of Scrap Material 28 124 91 RM

5) Boxes received 20 154

6) Boxes handled, packed and dispatched: 21 710

containing:

China	199	boxes
Glass	208	"
Kitchen utensils	196	"
Clothing	117	"
Coat-hangers	120	"
Tailors' materials	45	"
Linen	128	"
Curtains, for windows	8	"
Curtains (heavy)	72	"
Mirrors	24	"
Clocks	73	"
Vases	45	"
Lamps	102	"
Brushes	29	"
Toys	99	"
Sports gear	42	"
Optical instruments	17	"
Electrical appliances	48	"
Tools	35	"
Gasmasks	78	"
Leather goods	253	"
Medical goods	41	"
Sanitary goods	119	"
Household goods	115	"
Scrap iron	1,503	"
Scrap paper	1,714	"
Books	482	"
Copper, aluminum	266	"
Bottles	730	"
Rags	240	pressed bales
Scraps of furs	123	boxes
Silver goods	33	"

7) Special work:

SS-Garrison-Administration Munich	27	cars
SS-Directorats Central Office	51	wagons
116th Armoured Regiment, Dortmund	2	"
116th " " "	2	"
47th Inf. Div.	3	"
Obersturmfuehrer Tychsen, Wearer of the Oak Leaves Medal (Eichenlaubträger)	1	"
Cptn. Ninnemann	1	"
Cptn. Adamy	1	"
Sturmbannf. Brehmer, Wearer of Knights' Cross (Ritterkreuzträger)	1	"
Obergruppenf. Lorenz, Berlin	3	"
Reich Postal Director, Berlin, Cuilleaume	1	"
Pianos, Messrs H. Langner, Breslau	3	"
Division: "Das Reich"	1	"

The cabinet-makers' workshop set up in the camp repaired and restored:

H1225 - 0022

30 Sideboards
23 Dining Room Tables
56 Dining Room Chairs
43 Chests of Drawers
65 Beds
10 Dressing Tables
30 Bedside-Tables and Washing-Stands
12 Book Cases
24 Writing desks
25 Easy Chairs
25 Kitchen Cabinets
15 Kitchen Tables
35 Kitchen Chairs
1 Couch

4 Easy chairs were upholstered and recovered.

Report on the M- Action

The fight against Jews, Freemasons and the forces allied to them or otherwise ideologically opposed to us, has always been a most urgent task of National Socialism, especially during the War which has been forced upon us. In order to secure, within the areas occupied by Germany, all research material and the cultural effects of the groups indicated and to dispatch them to Germany, the Fuehrer at the suggestion of Reichsleiter Rosenberg was ordered that libraries, archives, lodges and other ideological and cultural institutions of all kinds be searched for appropriate material and that this be secured for the ideological instruction of the National Socialist Party.

The same order applies to cultural effects which were either in the possession of or were the property of Jews and were unclaimed or originated from sources not clearly ascertainable.

The Special Purpose Staff (Einsatzstab) of Reichsleiter Rosenberg was charged with the carrying out of this task. In addition to this seizure of property, at the suggestion of the Director West of the Special Purpose Staff it was proposed to the Reichsleiter that the furniture and other contents of the unguarded Jewish homes should also be secured and dispatched to the Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, for use in the occupied Eastern Territories. The Fuehrer agreed to Reichsleiter Rosenberg's proposal by means of the letter of the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancery dated 31.12.51.

The Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg was charged with carrying out this task in the occupied territories. The amount of work to be done in this section forced the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg to return the mandate of 14.1.1942 to the Minister for the Occupied Eastern

Territories so that this might be executed by him, owing to personnel difficulties.

The Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories thereupon organized the Office West on 25.3.42 in Paris with local branches in France, Belgium and Holland. The Director West of the Special Purpose Staff of Reichsleiter Rosenberg E.R.R. was appointed Chief of this Office.

At first all the confiscated furniture and goods were dispatched to administrations in the Occupied Eastern Territories. Owing to the terror attacks on German cities, which then begun and in the knowledge that bombed-out people Germany ought to have preference over the Eastern people, Reich Minister and Reichsleiter Rosenberg obtained a new order from the Fuehrer according to which the furniture etc. obtained through the M.-Action was to be put at the disposal of bombed-out people within Germany.

H1225 - 0023

The confiscation of Jewish homes was carried out as follows, so-called confiscation officials went from house to house when no records were available of the addresses of Jews who had departed or fled, as was the case for instance in Paris, in order to collect information as to abandoned Jewish homes. They drew up inventories of these homes and subsequently sealed them. In order to avoid complaints, especially in case Aryan premises were sealed or homes of Jews who were not affected by the Action, the premises were usually left sealed for two or three months, and their contents were not taken away until that time had expired. In Paris alone about twenty confiscation officials confiscated more than 38 000 homes. The transportation of the contents of these homes was completed with the aid of the entire car park of the Union of Parisian Removal Contractors who had to provide every day up to 150 trucks with 1200 to 1500 French labourers.

The evacuations were divided into evacuations A and B. Evacuation A meant confiscation of all kinds of goods, but not furniture; evacuation B meant confiscation of actual furniture.

The goods are dispatched first to large collecting camps from where they are processed, sorted out, and loaded for Germany.

Owing to the scarcity of personnel in the Office West, acts of sabotage committed by the French labourers could not be prevented, but rather did they increase considerably. In order to overcome this difficulty, two large collection camps were set up and the SD provided 700 Jews. These workers were at the same time interned in the various camps. Up to that time the Office had no expert workers at their disposal, neither for loading, nor for repairing damaged furniture. When organizing so-called Jew Camps, work-shops were established for cabinet-makers, watchmakers, shoemakers, electricians, radio experts, furriers, etc. All incoming goods were thoroughly sorted out and those not ready for use were repaired. Moreover special boxes were dispatched for the use of special trades (tailors', locksmiths', plumbers', sanitary, medical boxes.) Only interned Jews were used for the sorting-out of the confiscated furniture and goods on a covered conveyor belt, and for the packing and loading. As a result of the experience acquired with regard to confiscation, working systems within the camps, and transportation, the Office West was able to reorganize their entire working system and with the small staff at their disposal succeed in providing for use in Germany even things which appeared to be valueless, such as scrap paper, rags, salvage etc. Unfortunately acts of sabotage could not be prevented despite the sharpest control in the camps. Sometimes even during the transport, acts of sabotage were committed by French, Belgian and Dutch railway officials, so that loads which had been correctly packed and loaded and which had been accepted by the respective representatives of districts and towns often arrived in an extremely damaged condition. These acts would have assumed even greater dimensions had not the German State Railways, whose bombed out officials were among the people supplied by the Office West, risen to the occasion splendidly and helped the workers of the Office West with a great number of specialized personnel.

Altogether the Office West including the special purpose branches was confiscated about 71 619 Jewish homes. Moreover they took through Evacuation A:

Foreign currency and securities:	11 695 516 RM
Scrap metal, scrap paper, textiles	3 191 352 kg.

which were dispatched to the competent German authorities for further use. The goods dispatched to the Districts (Gaue) and Towns are listed in the following specification:

H1225 - 0024

District: (Gau)	Town:	Number of wagons: 1942/1943	1944	Together Town	District
Baden	Karlsruhe	481		481	
	Mannheim	326	82	408	
	Strassburg		50	50	939

(follows specification, cp.pp.4 & 5
p.5
altogether
Wagons 18.665

Deliveries to German Camps

(follows specification, p.5)
Wagons 8.191

Deliveries to S.S. Divisions and others

	1942/43	1944	
S. S. Division and several private orders	160	417	577
German State Railways	904	672	1.576
German Postal Service		196	196
Police	65	166	231

Grand Total Wagons: 29.436

= 736 trains of 40 waggons.

The personnel of the Office West of the Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories consisted of on an average:

82 male and
30 female officials and employees.

"DRK Oberstfuehrer"
Director of the Office West

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. L-188

5 November 1945.

I, EVELYN GLAZIER, 37371, Petty Officer W.R.N.S., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. L-188.

EVELYN GLAZIER
37371, Petty Officer
W.R.N.S.

H1225 - 0025

H1225 - 0026

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Fuehrer's Headquarters, 16.7.1941
Bo/Fu

Top SECRET
(Pencil note) 17.VII 41

M e m o r a n d u m for the record.

By order of the Fuehrer he held today at 15 hours in his quarters a conference attended by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, Reich Minister Lammers, Field Marshal Keitel, the Reich Marshal and myself. The conference began at 15 hours and, including a break for coffee, lasted until about 20 hours.

By way of introduction the Fuehrer pointed out, he desired first of all to make some fundemental statements. Several measures had to be taken without delay; this was confirmed, among other events, by an assertion made in an impudent Vichy newspaper that the war against the Soviet Union was a war waged by Europe, and that, therefore, it had to be conducted for the benefit of Europe as a whole. Obviously the Vichy paper meant to say by these hints that it ought not to be the Germans alone who benefitted from this war, but that all European states ought to profit by it.

Now it was essential that we did not publicise our aims before the world; also there was no need for that, but the main thing was that we ourselves knew what we wanted. By no means should we render our rask more difficult by making superfluous declarations. Such declarations were superfluous because we could do everything wherever we had the power, and what was beyond our power we would not be able to do anyway.

(Original Page 2)

What we told the world about the motives for our measures ought to be conditioned, therefore, by tactical reasons. We ought to act here in exactly the same way as we did in the bases of Norway, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium. In these cases too we did not publish our aims, and it was only sensible to continue in the same way.

Therefore we shall emphasize again that we were forced to occupy, administer, and secure a certain area; it was in the interest of the inhabitants that we provided order, food, traffic etc., hence our measures. Nobody shall be able to recognize that it initiates a final settlement. This need not prevent our taking all necessary measures - shooting, desettling, etc. - and we shall take them.

But we do not want to make any people into enemies prematurely and unnecessarily. Therefore we shall act as though we wanted to exercise a mandate only. At the same time we must know clearly that we shall never leave those countries.
Our conduct therefore ought to be:

1.) To do nothing which might obstruct the final settlement, but to prepare for it only in secret;

2.) To emphasize that we are liberators.

In particular:

The Crimea has to be evacuated by all foreigners and to be settled by Germans only.
In the same way the former Austrian part of Galicia will become Reich territory.

H1225-0027

Our present relations with Roumania are good, but nobody knows what they will be at any future time. This we have to consider, and we have to draw our frontiers accordingly. One ought not to be dependent on the good will of other people; we have to plan our relations with Roumania in accordance with this principle.

Original page 3

On principle we have now to face the task of cutting up the giant cake according to our needs, in order to be able:

first, to dominate it,
second, to administer it, and
third, to exploit it.

The Russians have now ordered partisan warfare behind our front. This partisan war again has some advantage for us; it enables us to eradicate everyone who opposes us.

Principles:

Never again must it be possible to create a military power west of the Urals, even if we have to wage war for a hundred years in order to attain this goal. Every successor of the Fuehrer should know : security for the Reich exists only if there are no foreign military forces west of the Urals; it is Germany who undertakes the protection of this area against all possible dangers. Our iron principle is and has to remain:
We must never permit anybody but the Germans to carry arms!

This is especially important; even when it seems easier at first to enlist the armed support of foreign subjugated nations, it is wrong to do so. In the end this will prove to be to our disadvantage unconditionally and unavoidably. Only the German may carry arms, not the Slav, not the Czech, not the Cossack nor the Ukrainian!

On no account should we apply a wavering policy such as was done in Alsace before 1918. What distinguishes the Englishman is that he pursues constantly one line and one aim. In this respect surely we have to learn from the Englishman. Therefore we ought never to base our actions on single contemporary personalities: here again the conduct of the British in India towards the Indian princes etc. ought to be an example: it is always the soldier who has to consolidate the regime.

Original page 4

We have to create a Garden of Eden in the newly occupied eastern territories; they are vitally important to us; as compared with them colonies play only an entirely subordinate part.

Even if we divide up certain areas at once, we shall always proceed in the role of protectors of the Right and of the people. The terms which are necessary at this time should be selected in accordance with this principle: we shall not speak of new Reich territory only, but of the task which became necessary because of the war.

In particular:

In the Baltic territory the country up to the Duna now will have to be administered in agreement with Field Marshal Keitel. Reichsleiter Rosenberg emphasizes that in his opinion a different treatment of the population is desirable in every district ("Kommissariat"). In the Ukraine we should start with a cultural administration, there we ought to awake the historical consciousness of the Ukrainians, establish a university at Kiev, and the like.

H1225 - 0028

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

The Reich Marshal makes the counterstatement that we had to think first of securing our food situation, everything else could come later.
(Incidental question: Is there still anything like an educated class in the Ukraine, or are upper class Ukrainians rather to be found only as emigrants outside present day Russia?)

Rosenberg continues, there were certain independent movements in the Ukraine which deserved furtherance.

Original page 5

The Reich Marshal asks the Fuehrer to indicate what areas had been promised to other states.

The Fuehrer replies, Antonescu desired Bessarabia and Odessa with a strip (of land) leading west-northwest from Odessa.

Upon objections made by the Reich Marshal and Rosenberg, the Fuehrer replies that the new frontiers desired by Antonescu contained little outside the old Roumanian frontiers.

The Fuehrer states furthermore that nothing definite had been promised to the Hungarians, Turks and Slovaks.

Then the Fuehrer submits for consideration whether the former Austrian part of Galicia ought to be added at once to the government; upon objections having been voiced the Fuehrer decides that this part shall not be added to the government but should only be subordinated likewise to Reichminister Frank (Lwow).

The Reich Marshal thinks it was right to incorporate into East Prussia several parts of the Baltic country, e.g. the Forest of Bialystok.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that the entire Baltic country will have to be incorporated into Germany.

At the same time the Crimea, including a considerable hinterland (situated north of the Crimea) should become Reich territory; the hinterland should be as large as possible.

Rosenberg objects to this because of the Ukrainians living there.
(Incidental question: It occurred to me several times that Rosenberg has a soft spot for the Ukrainians; thus he desires to aggrandize the former Ukraine to a considerable extent.)

The Fuehrer emphasizes furthermore that the Volga Colony too will have to become Reich territory, also the district around Baku; the latter will have to become a German concession (Military colony).

Original page 6

The Finns wanted East Carelia, but the Kola Peninsula will be taken by Germany because of the large nickel mines there.

The annexation of Finland as a federated state should be prepared with caution. The area around Leningrad is wanted by the Finns; the Fuehrer will raze Leningrad to the ground and then hand it over to the Finns.

H1225-0029

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT L-221
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL
(CONT'd)

There ensues a rather long discussion as to the qualifications of Gau Leader (Gauleiter) L o h s e, who has been proposed by Rosenberg as Governor of the Baltic Country. Rosenberg reiterates that having approached Lohse already he would be in a difficult situation in case Lohse were not appointed; for the western part of the Baltic Country K u b e was to be appointed, but subordinated to Lohse; for the Ukraine Rosenberg proposes S a u c k e l.

The Reich Marshal, however, emphasized the most important points of view on which we ought to base these appointments:
Securing of food supplies, and as far as necessary, of trade; securing of communications, etc.
The Reich Marshal emphasizes, either Koch should be appointed for the Baltic country because he knew this country very well, or Koch should receive the Ukraine because Koch was the person with the greatest initiative and with the best education.

The Fuehrer asked whether K u b e could not be appointed as commissioner for the district of Moscow; Rosenberg and the Reich Marshal both think that Kube was too old for this position .

Upon further representations Rosenberg replied he was afraid that Koch might soon refuse to obey his (Rosenberg's) instructions; by the way, Koch had predicted such conduct on his part.

Original page 7

The Reich Marshal replied it was indeed not desirable that Rosenberg guide every step of the appointees, rather these people had the duty of working quite independently.

For the Caucasus area Rosenberg proposed his Chief of Staff S c h i c k e d a n z; he reiterated that Schickedanz certainly would fulfil his task very well, a statement which is doubted by the Reich Marshal.

Rosenberg then stated Lutze had proposed to him to appoint several SA Leaders, namely S c h e p p m a n n for Kiev, - M a n t h e y - Dr. B e n n e c k e -, L i t z m a n n for Estonia, and Burgomaster Dr. D r e x l e r for Latvia. The Fuehrer has no objections to the use of SA Leaders.

Rosenberg then states he had received a letter from Ribbentrop who desired the participation of the Foreign Office; but he (Rosenberg) asked the Fuehrer to determine that the internal formation of the newly acquired areas was no concern of the Foreign Office. The Fuehrer agrees with this conception. Until further notice it will be sufficient for the Foreign Office to appoint a liaison officer to Reichsleiter Rosenberg.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that the Ukraine would undoubtedly be the most important district for the next three years. Therefore it would be best to appoint K o c h there; if S a u c k e l were to be used, then it would be better to appoint him for the Baltic country.

Original page 8

Rosenberg continues, he intended to appoint S c h m e e r, S e l z n e r and M a n d e r b a c h as Commissioners for the Moscow area. The Fuehrer desires that Holz be used too, and that the former Gauleiter F r a u e n f e l d should be placed in charge of administering the Crimea

H1225 - 0030

Rosenberg states he intended to use also Captain von Petersdorff, owing to his special merits; general consternation, general rejection. The Fuehrer and the Reich Marshal both emphasize there was no doubt that von Petersdorf was insane.

Rosenberg states furthermore that the appointment of the Burgomaster of Stuttgart, S t r o e l i n has been proposed to him. There were no objections.

Since K u b e is considered too old for the Moscow District by both the Reich Marshal and Rosenberg, K a s c h e is to take over this district.

(Memo for Party Comrade Klopfer:
Please ask Dr. Meyer at once for the files concerning the plans for the future organization and the intended appointments.)

The Reich Marshal emphasizes he intended to appoint Gauleiter T e r b o v e n for the exploitation of the Kola Peninsula; the Fuehrer agrees.

The Fuehrer emphasizes that L o h s e , provided he thinks himself equal to this task, should take over the Baltic country K a s c h e Moskow, K o c h the Ukriane, F r a u e n f e l d the Crimea, T e r b o v e n Kola, and S c h i c k e d a n z the Caucasus.

Original page 9

Reichsleiter Rosenberg then broached the question of securing the administration of the Eastern areas.

The Fuehrer tells the Reich Marshal and the Field Marshal he had always urged that Police Regiments should be provided with armored cars; this has proved to be quite necessary for police operations within the newly occupied eastern territories, because a Police Regiment equipped with the appropriate number of armored cars of course could perform many services. Otherwise though, the Fuehrer pointed out the protection was very slight. However, the Reich Marshal was going to transfer all his training fields to the new territories, and if necessary even Junkers 52 could throw bombs in case of riots. Naturally this giant area would have to be pacified as quickly as possible; the best solution was to shoot anybody who looked sideways.

Field Marshal Keitel emphasizes the inhabitants themselves ought to be made responsible for their things because it was of course impossible to put a sentry in front of every shed or railway station. The inhabitants had to understand that anybody who did not perform their duties properly would be shot, and that they would be held responsible for each offense.

Upon a question of Reichsleiter Rosenberg the Fuehrer replied newspapers also - e. g. for the Ukraine would have to be reestablished, in order to obtain means of influencing the inhabitants.

After the interval the Fuehrer emphasized we had to understand that the Europe of today was nothing but a geographical term; in reality Asia extended up to our previous frontiers.

H1225 - 0031

Original page 10

Reichsleiter Rosenberg then described the organizational arrangement he intended to establish; he did not intend to appoint a Permanent Deputy of the Reich Commissioner ahead of time, but always the most efficient of the General Commissioners would be called upon to deputize for the Reich Commissioner.

Rosenberg will set up four departments in the office of the Reich Commissioner: first for the general administration,
second for politics,
third for economics,
fourth for engineering and architecture.

(Incidental remark: The Fuehrer emphasizes that activities on the part of the churches are out of the question. Papen had sent him through the Foreign Office a long memorandum in which it was asserted now was the right moment to reintroduce the churches; but this was completely out of the question.)

The Reich Marshal will detail to the Rosenberg Office Assistant Secretaries (Ministerialdirektoren) S c h l o t t e r e r and R i e c k e .

Reichsleiter Rosenberg applies for appropriate premises to house his administration; he applies for the premises of the Commercial Mission of the Soviet Union in Lietzenberger Street; the Foreign Office, though, were of the opinion that these premises were extraterritorial. The Fuehrer replies that this was nonsense; Reich Minister Lammers was charged to inform the Foreign Office they were to hand over these premises to Rosenberg at once and without any negotiations.

Rosenberg then proposes to detail a liaison officer to the Fuehrer; his adjutant K o e p p e n was to be appointed; the Fuehrer agrees and adds that Koeppen would become the opposite number to Hewel.

Original page "10" (should be "11")

Reich Minister Dr. Lammers reads the drafts prepared by him (see enclosure).

A longer discussion takes place concerning the jurisdiction of Reich SS Fuehrer; obviously at the same time the participants have in mind the jurisdiction of the Reich Marshal.

The Fuehrer, the Reich Marshal and others reiterate that Himmler was to have no greater jurisdiction than he had in Germany proper; but this (much) was absolutely necessary.

The Fuehrer repeats emphatically this quarrel would soon subside in practice; he recalls the excellent collaboration between Army and Air Force at the front.

In conclusion it is decided to call the Baltic country "Ostland".

Enclosures

H1225 - 0032

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO L-221

23 November 1945

I, WALTER ROTHSCHILD, 1st Lieutenant, ASN-0886354, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document L-221.

WALTER ROTHSCHILD
1st Lt. ASN
0886354

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 001-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy to Regional Leader
(of N.S. Deutschearbeiter Partei)
Extract of par. 1 to
DEGENHARD 15 April

SECRET

Documentary Memorandum for the Fuehrer

Concerning: Jewish Possessions in France

In compliance with the order of the Fuehrer (Fuehrerbefehl) for protection of Jewish, cultural possessions, a great number of Jewish dwellings remained unguarded. Consequently, many furnishings have disappeared, because a guard could, naturally, not be posted. In the whole EAST, the administration has found terrible conditions of living quarters, and the chances of procurement are so limited that it is not practical to procure any more. Therefore, I beg the FUEHRER to permit the seizure of all Jewish home furnishings of Jews in PARIS, who have fled, or will leave shortly, and that of Jews living in all parts of the occupied WEST, to relieve the shortage of furnishings in the administration in the EAST.

2. A great number of leading Jews were, after a short examination in PARIS, again released. The attempts on the lives of members of the armed forces have not stopped, on the contrary they continue. This reveals an unmistakable plan to disrupt the GERMAN-FRENCH cooperation, to force GERMANY to retaliate, and, with this, evoke a new defense on the part of the French against GERMANY. I suggest to the FUEHRER that, instead of executing 100 Frenchmen, we substitute 100 Jewish bankers, lawyers, etc. It is the Jews in LONDON and NEW YORK who incite the French communists to commit acts of violence, and it seems only fair that the members of this race should pay for this. It is not the <u>little</u> Jews, but the <u>leading</u> Jews in FRANCE, who should be held responsible. That would tend to awaken the Anti-Jewish sentiment (Antijudaismus).

BERLIN 18 Dec. 1941
R/H

signed: A. ROSENBERG

001-PS

Exhibit USA 603
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 003-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

A short Report of the Activity of the Foreign Policy Office (APA) of the NSDAP (dated Oct. 1939 in penciled entry)

The mission of the Foreign Policy Office (APA) of the National Socialistic German Workers' Party (NSDAP) could not from its founding be considered a replica of the development of the Foreign Office, but is restricted in a very definite manner. From the entire foreign policy complex the following concrete problems have been selected:

The German-English Relationship, the North Eastern Region, the South Eastern Region (Danube Region) along with boundary peoples holding interests in these regions, and Soviet Russia.

With the realization that the entire present day foreign policy is tied together in the closest manner with the question of foreign trade, a definite division was est blished to deal with this subject. Thus the following divisions were set up in the A.P.A.:

England, the North, the South-East Region, the Near East, Foreign Trade, and the Press.

1. England: The attempts to find persons in England who had the desire to understand the German movement date back to 1929. Our English agent R. in Berlin made possible my first trip to London in 1931. There a number of connections were made which worked out well in a practical fashion to bring about a German-English understanding. Above all was Group Leader W., member of the Air General Staff, who was firmly of the belief that Germany and England must stand together in the defense against the Bolshevist danger. These different voicings of opinions had the result that the circle in the English Air General Staff enlarged and the Flying Club became a center of German-English understanding. In 1934 Group Leader W. came to Germany where he was received by the Fuehrer (Hitler). The utterances of the Fuehrer had the result to further strengthen these already favorably inclined policies, and since this time this cordiality has not been broken. The Air General Staff always inquired of us what they could state to refute the anti-German elements in London in a manner favorable to us. The German arguments were then applied in a corresponding manner. In contrast to certain English persons who would speak out very fervently for Germany, only to speak the contrary some months later, this staunch group, namely, the Air General Staff which was run by the younger officers, had proven itself to be a solid and conscious support in all changing situations. Not least in this influence was the great speech of Baldwin of the previous year in which he promised Germany the right to air protection. The English periodical "The Airplane" which is printed under the guidance of the Air General Staff, began to express against Bolshevism in an always increasing sharper tone, and always declared, when there was agitation against German militarism, that one could today feel well pleased if Germany had a strong air force to combat the Asiatic barbarism. The English ministers who did not wish to adopt this point of view were sharply criticized. In the change of foreign ministers the pro-French candidate for foreign office was not selected, but rather the ex-Minister of Air, Samual Hoare, who till this day still keeps up his personal contacts with the Air Ministry. Upon his request a memorandum on the spiritual foundation of national socialism, inspired by us, was transmitted to him; it being his desire to understand our movement more fully.

During the reign of MacDonald this feeling of cordiality was supported through the private secretary of MacDonald, Mr. Badlow whom I also met in 1933 and with whom I had extensive discussions. Since this time he has constantly been informed through us, and has had more than one heated difference of opinion with Mac Donald over this subject.

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A resulting activity of this connection with the British Air General Staff was the establishment of a liaison between our Air Ministry and the British fliers. However, before it was possible for us to reveal our armament, W. revealed to me on official stationery of the British Air Ministry, a representative of the airplane motor factory which was engaged in producing motors for the British Air Force, and which said representative I later met here in Berlin. Since the German industry itself had attained production capacity by now, this almost official British offer for German air arming could not be fully accepted. However, the Chief of our England Division (Kapitaenleutnant Obermueller, reserve) took two representatives of the German Air Ministry to London and himself undertook several trips to London. He was the first German to receive an invitation from the vice-Air Marshal to view the British Air Force and British air strength. The APA had placed an automobile at the disposal of this same Air Marshal in which to tour Germany when he was in Germany last year. A firmer bond has also been accomplished between our English Division and Henry Deterding and his associates. Misunderstandings in matter of taxes pertaining to the German possessions of Deterding could be removed, thus preventing a change of management in respect to Deterding and the Shell Works whereby Germany would habe lost some large contracts.

At the close of last year we received the message that the King of England had expressed himself to be very dissatisfied over the official press agency. The visit of the Duke of Kent to Munich had made matters still worse pertaining to the King's views on the press agency. Consequently we one day received the request from London to make possible that our English agent take a trip to London in order to orient the Duke of Kent in every detail pertaining to national socialism in order to convey this information to the King. R. went with me to London exactly as requested and there had an over three hour long unobserved conference with the Duke of Kent, who then conveyed this to the King of England. One can assume that this instruction has served its purpose and exerted a definite strengthening pressure for change of cabinet and head it in a direction of closer cordiality for Germany.

A number of Englishmen were invited to the Party Day of 1934, of which some at least protrayed a favorable attitude towards Germany. Above all was Captain McCa , semi-official counsel of the English Ministry of War and liaison man between other ministries. McCa was previously adjutant to Lord Kitchener, and as we ascertained, has worked for a German-British understanding in official quarters. Besides, there was also the truly enthusiastic adjutant of the Duke of Connaught (uncle of the English King), Archibald Boyle, who was called upon all matters of foreign policy by the Air Transport Ministry, and who worked for the same purpose. To these important contacts may be added a great number of other connections with British politicians, officers, and members of Parliament.

It naturally is to be understood that other personalities of the Nazi Party (NSDAP) had important connections in England and have utilized them. In conclusion I believe I can say that the England Division of the Foreign Policy Office (APA), in spite of many difficulties and counter-currents upon which I will not enter any further, has done its duty in the special purpose of helping to create a German-English understanding.

2. Northern Division: The winning over of the Scandinavian countries to the side of Germany appears as a foregone necessity for future German foreign policy, but the necessity is also as great to prevent the Scandinavian countries from making a clean entry into the circle of anti-German countries. The political possibilities towards these Marxist governments were extremely

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difficult. Trade policies, according to my belief, have suffered most through sins of omissions, hence the APA restricted itself more to the cultural political field. For this purpose it expanded the Nordic (Scandinavian) Society. This formerly small society has grown to be a decisive bond in the German-Scandinavian relationship since its support by the APA two years ago. The society's leader. Lohse, is selected by the APA. The offices in all sections (Gau) are headed by corresponding section chiefs (Gauleiter). Trade groups and other organizations and branches of the party which have dealings with Scandinavia have come to agreement so that almost all of the traffic between Germany and Scandinavia today passes through the hands of the Nordic Society. The society has to date celebrated in Germany all memorial days of great Nordic scientists and artists (Hamsun, Holberg, Heidenstam) and has brought a number of Nordic conductors to Germany, as well as having furthered Nordic literature. Through its periodical "The North" (Der Norden) thoughts have been exchanged. Finally, personal relations were increasingly favored through conventions. Especially was the Convention of 1935 a complete success. This convention met under the sanctity of the Scandinavian ministers in Germany and the German ministers in Scandinavia, as far as it applied to the Nordic Music Conclave as the main purpose of the convention. The committee was composed of the authoritative Nordic Music Society. Fourteen sold out concerts and over 200 Scandinavian visitors attest to the success of the convention.

Thereupon the First National Finnish Art Exhibition came to Germany, followed by the request of the Finnish Government to the APA to hold a German exposition in Helsinki in March of 1936. These psychologically valuable affiliations have undoubtedly loosened the tension in many circles and it would do well for a clever trade policy to make use of this loosened tension, as for example, the trade treaties between England and Finland expire in 1936. The Chief of the Northern Division is my private secretary, Thilo von Trotha.

3. Southeast (Danube-Region): Since the Fuehrer (Hitler) has reserved Austria for his own, the APA has relayed on to the responsible places any reports from Austria, and has not dealt in Austrian politics. Relations with Hungary were immediately established. The APA invited Premier Gombos to Berlin in 1933 for a private visit where he was presented to the Fuehrer. The Fuehrer took him along to Erfurt to observe a review of the S.A. Specific discussions were undertaken with Hungary to convince her of the futility of her demands for 100 percent revision of boundaries. Finally in August of 1935 I spoke with his excellence von Angian and made clear to him that although we well understood her own interests, the necessity that Hungary must decline its revision demands upon Yugoslavia and Rumania and address its demands to Czechoslovakia. One can assume that the Hungarians are now ready to realize the necessity of the boundary revisions as proposed.

Exceptionally long and drawn out discussions were in process with Rumania because definite measures were necessary, not because we did not wish to be intervening in Rumanian affairs without being called, but because we had to await the attitude of the Party as a result of the King of Rumania sending a friend to Berlin. Here on Rumanian soil a bitter battle was going on between the pro-French Titulesco and Jewish elements on one side against the anti-Jewish elements on the other side. The King is well aware of the fact that in the end his support of Bolshevism may cost him his throne. However, he is so intimidated by the threats of France, so as not to call for an election, and hopes only that the powers of the people, which are mounting against Titulesco, are so strong that he can support himself upon the will of the people. In order to create unity of expression the APA suggested formation of a large German-Rumanian Chamber of Commerce in Berlin.

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The profits of this business were not to benefit any private associates, but were to go to those groups that worked for a German-Rumanian understanding. Because of a false report of Herr von Neurath to the Fuehrer (Hitler) in which it was stated as though the action were taken in the name of the Fuehrer, the work was delayed and hindered and finally stopped, even though all of the ministers concerned had agreed to the plan. Through this many costly months were lost and the APA was forced to try other means. Since it was not possible to work with money, many conferences were arranged between the coming Premier Goga. Finally, an agreement which had been considered impossible, was concluded between Goga and the anti-Semetic leader Cuza. Cuza, upon my wish, deleted several points from his program, after which he informed us that is was necessary in the interest of his fatherland (Rumania) and a German-Rumanian understanding that he comply with my wish, as he had recognized in me an unyielding anti-Semite. I have informed the Fuehrer of the complicated later relationships in numerous reports. Germany is fighting France and Bolshevism in Rumania, and when affairs have progressed so as to warrant further discussion, the King of Rumania will invite me to a visit to discuss the matter further.

Feelers have been sent out to Belgrade through Rumania. Here also exists the possibility of splitting the "lesser entente", but as far as I can ascertain, Yugoslavia is not considering withdrawal from this alliance singly under certain guarantees, but will withdraw together with Rumania. The work in Rumania has to a part been undertaken by Herr Duckwitz, but especially by Party-Member Schickedanz.

The Near East: Next it was necessary that the position of the national socialistic movement be secured not only within the confines of the Party but also in public life. This was the more so necessary since the old Rapallo Treaty was constantly being discussed in the universities in numerous lectures. In relation with this was the Near East Idealogy of Moeller van dem Brock which exerted its influence deep within the Party. The APA proceeded in the most tenacious fashion to prevent the proponents of the Rapallo school from coming to the universities, although this was not always possible. The APA prevented that instructional lectures of the School of Rapallo and Moeller van dem Brock were held within the Party and other societies. Through the Reich Ministry for the Furtherance of German Literature were issued many sharp criticisms over the eastern idealogy of Moeller van dem Brock to all government and party offices. Furthermore, Dr. Leibrandt, the Chief of the Near East Division delivered several speeches on this matter to Party Conventions, student societies, and so forth. It was this activity which caused the APA to make enemies with many governmental offices until the Fuehrer in his speech of May 21 set forth the authenticity of this work and forced a withdrawal of those who opposed this activity of the APA. From there on the Near East Division has pursued the entire current Russian political activity, collected and examined current Russian reports, made an exact study of the minority feelings in Russia and contacted anti-Soviet circles, although only for purposes of study. The Near East Division has supplied other divisions, namely the English Division with necessary material about Russia, as well as making available to the Press Division material for "Dem Voelkischen Beobachter" (official Nazi Party newspaper).

Foreign Trade: In all these political connections the question of foreign trade played an important part. Reluctantly one must say that it was just in this field, according to my view, that much opportunity has been lost. First of all, the Manchuko Incident, which came to the atten-

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tion of the Fuehrer, was without question sabotaged in the worst fashion by the Foreign Offices in Berlin and Tokio. Still, it is of significance that the form of the reciprocal trade treaties which were written up by the Foreign Trade Division serve as models for many other governmental treaties. In many instances the division was able to establish order when things had been greatly neglected, as the German-Finnish Discussions (for which the chief of the Foreign Trade Division received the Finnish decoration), the German-Norwegian Wal Agreement, and a great number of other questions. Problems dealing with the foreign trade of Germany and the middle east (Turkey and Iran) were also attacked. One may say today that a very cheerful cooperation has been established in this field between the representatives of the Foreign Office and our Foreign Trade Division. The German-Rumanian question was tackled by our Foreign Trade Division during all this time, but unfortunately did not produce the desired results. The Foreign Trade Division produced a stimulus for German industry on the question of German-Russian credit. As things stood, greedy circles in heavy industry threatened the interests of the medium and small industries whom they were willing to sacrifice for the tempting Soviet business. Seventy million marks would have been lost in this deal because Russia would not accept the decisions of the Board of Arbitration, while heavy industry was willing to forego this sum. Through the intervention of the APA the situation was changed. Shortly thereafter the Board of Arbitration again met and acknowledged the claims of little and medium business, and divided among the several categories, thus saving the German Reich 70 million marks.

The Foreign Trade Division worked under the theory, that the question of foreign trade would be a rapid development, and therefore formulated exact recommendations in the discussions. The recommended foreign trade drafts, as were recommended in these discussions, were not refuted by Wagemann nor Josias Stamp in London. Opposition, however, has arisen in the Reich Ministry of Commerce, which apparently, however, has not given the matter a very exact examination. Thus the matter rests. German foreign trade has not progressed, and the forced taxation by means of export duties of over 700 million marks for German industry in 1935 can only be considered an emergency measure and not a fundamental policy. Here again the APA recommends to the Fuehrer to give these proposals a trial.

Party Member Daitz has worked with initiative on questions of foreign trade. Party Member Malletke, who has proven himself to be a far-seeing associate, has conducted the daily administration and the examination of all problems.

The Press: The Press Division of the APA is comprised of persons who together master all the languages that are in use. Daily they examine approximately 300 newspapers and deliver to the Fuehrer, the deputy Fuehrer, and all other interested offices the condensations of the important trends of the intire world press. I know that these press reports are highly praised by all who constantly follow them. The Press Division furthermore conducts an exact archives on the attitudes of the most important papers of the world and an exact archives on the most important journalists of the world. Many embarrassments during conferences in Germany could have been avoided had one consulted these archives (case of Leumas, Nuernberg, 1934; case of Dorothy Thompson; and others). Further, the Press Division was able to arrange a host of interviews as well as conducting a great number of friendly foreign journalists to the various

[illegible] position [illegible] policy in his

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official representatives of Germany. Hearst then personally asked me to often write about the position of German foreign policy in his papers. This year five continuous articles under my name have appeared in Hearst papers all over the world. Since these articles, as Hearst personally informed me, presented well founded arguments, he begged me to write further articles for his papers.

The Press Division of the APA was able to step into a position of arbitration in the conflict which arose between the representatives of the foreign press in Germany and the Office of Propaganda because of the general attack that the Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Gaebbels had made upon the combined world press in July of 1934. Thus from the combined press representatives it was able to select and take care of those who were of a pro-German opinion, or at least conducted themselves in a neutral manner. Because of the willinghess to cooperate, that the Press Division under the skillful guidance of Dr. Bomer showed the foreigners, the Press Division has won a position of honor, and can today claim to have a truly personal and factual knowledge of world journalism.

In general the APA has attempted in the last 1 ½ years to establish contact between diplomacy and the world press in Germany. For this purpose the APA held a Beer Party (Bierabend) each month. On each of these evenings a prominent representative of the party or government spoke about the work of his division. The most prominent national socialists spoke at these gatherings (Goering, Rust, Todt, Schirach, Hierl, Dr.Gross, Frau Scholtz-Klinck, Frank, Ley, and others). These evenings were constantly attended by the majority of the diplomatic representatives. We could always count on having at least 350 to 400 visitors. Since we invited a great number of representatives of the German ministries and party offices in the last year, a hefty traffic has developed. Many items which later appeared in the papers can be accredited to the personal clarification of a national socialistic party member who attended these evenings. The APA furthermore conducted a great number of foreigners to the labor battalions (Arbeitsdienst) or acquainted them with other establishments. That has been a bit of work that has constantly been going on so that the APA here too has experience to answer all questions which may arise.

The School of Instruction (Das Schulungshaus): The 2 ½ year work of all those active in the APA has given them a very exact picture of the practical workings of foreign policy and foreign trade. It has also enabled them every bit of knowledge which can be obtained from a national socialistic point of view in order to accurately judge the questions of foreign policy at all. In order to also develop potential and interested capable powers arising from the people and develop them as successors in the movement of national socialism the Foreign Policy School of Instruction (Aussenpolitisches Schulungshaus) was founded in Dahlem in 1935. Students from all over Germany who displayed an interest in foreign policy were assembled at this school. They were here instructed

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and schooled through lectures and cooperative work similar to seminars. Into this school were drawn the Hitler youths, SS, and the plan exists to have persons who will later travel abroad as representatives of large German concerns undergo an extensive cours of instruction. Furthermore, the Foreign Policy School of Instruction should also examine those students which the Academic Student Exchange is sending abroad. Lectures at the school were given by a number of German economists, as well as the Japanese and Chinese military attaches. The Chief of the APA himself lectured there.

The administration of the APA as well as the School of Instruction rest in the hands of Party Member Knauer, who in his youth was party to the March on Coburg.

In conclusion I may well say that these 2 ½ years were rich in experiences and have tested people in their capacity to perform work. These 2 ½ years have led to the elimination of one or another incompetents, but at least a dozen people have become so enriched through experience that they can be a great help to the Fuehrer in the field of their enterprise.

The lack of necessary and sufficient means naturally prevents a complete exploitation of the entire activity, which surely would be desired. But in spite of this one can say that the most humanly possible was accomplished here with sacrifice, sense of duty, and energy.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 003-PS

19 November 1945

I, Fred NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, herby certify, that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 003-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt inf
O-1335567

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 057-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

BRIEF REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS BUREAU OF THE PARTY (AUSSENPOLITISCHES AMT DER NSDAP.) FROM 1933 TO 1943

When the foreign Affairs Bureau (AUSSENPOLITISCHES AMT) was established 1 April 1933 the Fuehrerdirected that it should not be expanded to a large bureaucratic agency, but should rather develop itseffectiveness through initiative and suggestions

Corresponding to the extra ordinarily hostile attitude adopted by the Soviet Government in Moscow from the beginnir the newly-established bureau devoted particular attention to internal conditions in the Soviet Union, as well as to the effects of World Bolchevism primarily in other European countries. It entered into contact with the most variagated groups inclining towards National Socialism and combatting Bolchevism, focussing its main Attention on Nations and States bordering on the Soviet Union. On the one end these nations and states constituted an Insulating Ring encircling the Bolchevist neighbor; on the other handthey were the lateral of German living space (Fluegelstellung zum deutschen Lebensraum) and took up a flanking position towards the Western Powers (FLANKIERUNG GEGENUEBER DEN WESTMAECHTEN) especially Great Britain. In order to wield the desired influence by one means or another, the Bureau was compelled to use the most varying methods, taking into consideration the completely different living conditions, the ties of blood, intellect and history of the movements observed by the Bureau in these countries

In Scandinavia an outspokenly pro-Anglo-Saxon attitude, based on economic considerations, had become progressively more dominant after the World War of 1914/18. There the Bureau put entire emphasis on influencing general cultural relations with the Nordic peoples. For this pupose it took the Nordic Society (NORDISCHE GESELLSCHAFT) in LUEBECK under its protection. The Reich conventions of this society were attended by many outstanding personalities, especially from Finnland. While there were no openings for purely political cooperation in Swedon and Denmark, an assodation based on Greater Germanic ideology was found in Norway. Very close relations were established with its founder, which led to further consequences. (See annex I for more detailed exposition).

South-Eastern Europe was dominated by the French post-war system of alliances. The countries united in the Little Entente were aiming at a more favorable defence of the booty accumulated during the war. In addition each one of these countri sought to gain through this mutual-assistance pact safety against a superior opponent : Czechoslovakia against Germany; Yugoslavia against Italy; Romania against the Soviet Union.
In Czechoslovakia a common hatred against everything German united the still remaining, partly pan-Slavic, Masonic and pro-Jewish tendencies. In Romania the feeling of insecurity and fear of the superior neighbor, from whom she had taken Bessarabia was growing. In Romania a primitive anti-Semitic group still existed. Its academica llly doctrinaire attitude precluded large scale political effectiveness, but nevertheless offered points of mutual interest. The Foreign Affairs Bureau picked these up, developed them, instigated the formation of a new party and

thereby forced a decisive change in the whole political sitation in Rumania, which is still having its effect to-day. (See Annex II for more detailed exposition).

Hungary and Bulgaria alone, Allied nations of the World War which had formerly been completely deprived of their rights, were attracted by the newly-formed center of gravity in the north. This attraction was nourished by the hope of obtaining an expansion of their own power through the increasing strength of Germany. However, National-Socialism met a certain reserve or antipathy in Bulgaria because of widespread contagion of the Communistic blight. In Hungary it met similar reserve due to the still-fashionable feudal leading circles, who are bolstered by Jewish capital. At any rate it may be mentioned here that the first foreign state visit after the seizure of power took place through the mediation of the Foreign Affairs Bureau. Julius Gombos, who in former years had himself pursued anti-Semitic and racial tendencies, had reached the Hungarian Premier's chair. The Bureau maintained a personal connection with him. In September 1933 he paid a visit to Germany and was received by the Fuehrer in Erfurt. With this visit the official cordon of isolation surrounding National-Socialism was pierced for the first time. This visit had been preceded by the Fuehrer's reception of the Romanian poet and former minister Octavian Goga through the Bureau's mediation. Goga later became the decisive exponent of a political reproachment with Germany.

In Yugoslavia other German Reich agencies had become active in the same direction, so that the Foreign Affairs Bureau remained in the background and shifted its efforts to the purely commercial sphere. It initiated the first contracts with Croatian and Serbian co-operatives.

Motivated by reasons of War Economy, the Bureau advocated the transfer of raw material purchases from overseas to the areas accessible by overland traffic routes, i.e. primarily in the Balkans, naturally insofar as practicable. At first little heed was paid to the Bureau in these endeavors, but it later secured the active support especially of the Food Estate (NAEHRSTAND) through its cooperation, e.g., on the subject of fruit and vegetable imports, a very substantial shift in the source of imports was attained, particularly through the currently initiated cooperation with Croatian and Hungarian cooperatives as well as with commercial associations all over the Balkans.

From the beginning work in Italy was out of the question because ever since the days of our struggle for power ties of a personal nature have existed, which were taken over by official institutions or cultivated by individual personalities. Work in Austria was also excluded, since a special "Provincial Directorate for Austria" existed within the Nazi Party (NSDAP).

The Bureau declined to concern itself with questions of Racial Germans (VOLKSDEUTSCHE) abroad. For this phase of the problem the "Racial Germans" Central Agency (VOLKSDEUTSCHE MITTEL-STELLE) was later created.

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Towards Western European States the Bureau limited its activities to simple observation of existing conditions, or to the establishment of relations, especially of a commercial nature, primarily in Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

In accordance with the attitude on foreign police laid down by the Fuehrer, the Bureau endeavored to establish far-reaching connections with England through continuous personal contacts with influential personalities of English political life. Eminent Englishmen were invited to the annual Party Rallies.

Pursuant to its self-chosen task the Bureau devoted its attention to the Near East. Turkey, newly consolidated by Mustapha Kemal, adopted a hesitant attitude of watchful waiting. This position was probably due to military impotence against Soviet Russia, clearly recognized, on the one hand, and also to hostility to Fascist Italy, already previously manifested, on the other hand. In Iran, however, the Bureau's initiative in the economic field to stimulate the mutual exchange of goods encountered greatest understanding and the greatest readiness in carrying it through. The Bureau's initiative in developing with the help of commercial circles, entirely new methods for the economic penetration of Iran found expression, in an extraordinarily favorable way, in reciprocal trade relations. Naturally in Germany, too, this initiative at first encountered a completely negative attitude and resistance on the part of the competent state authorities, an attitude that had first to be overcome. In the course of a few years the volume of trade with Iran was multiplied five-fold, and in 1938 Iran's trade turnover with Germany had attained first place. Even Soviet Russia, the competitor who had been biggest and most dreaded previously, had been eliminated from the running. Concurrently with the activation of commercial relations the Bureau had also intensified cultural relations and had, in conjunction with growing commercial influence and in closest collaboration with the Iranian Government, created a series of cultural institutions headed and directed by Germans. In consequence the dominant French cultural influence in Iran has already been broken since the year 1936

The Bureau simultaneously attempted to also draw Afghanistan into its orbit. Relations established with leading individual personalities led to the willing opening of this country, which had formerly been rather neglected by Germany. All the leading personalities of Afghanistan were guests of the Bureau. The Bureau favored the taking part of German economy in the industrial upbuilding of the country; German experts in all fields were called to Afghanistan in increasing numbers through the Bureau's mediation. The German Colony became the dominant one in Afghanistan. The preparation for expansion of the Afghan army was in German hands; carrying it through was prevented by the outbreak of war. Even though the German Colony had to leave Afghanistan later on, Afghanistan's neutral position to-day is largely due to the Bureau's activity.

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The Arab question, too, became part of the work of the Bureau. In spite of England's tutelage of Iraq the Bureau established a series of connections to a number of leading personalities of the Arab world, smoothing the way for strong bonds to Germany. In this connection, the growing influence of the Reich in Iran and Afghanistan did not fail to have repercussions in Arabia. All these relations took place on a purely economic basis and fostered the systematically directed advancement of German influence and prestige in the domains reserved by the Western Powers for themselves. In this connection it may be mentioned in general that the internal peril to England's preponderance in those areas would have been considerably more pronounced, if the Bureau's foresighted initiative, which took Oriental conditions very well into account, had not been forever ignored by official authorities.

The Bureau foresaw the necessity of technical improvement of the Danube water route to facilitate traffic, because of the shift in the increase of the exchange if goods, especially in the Balkans and in the Orient. On its own initiative it attempted to influence competent authorities (especially of the Bavarian Government), together with particularly interested private commercial circles, to enlarge our Danube shipping facilities (primarily the port of Regensburg). Although the Bureau throughout the years, asserted this necessity, which was becoming more and more urgent, and although the Bureau relentlessly maintained its initiative, its endeavors in this matter were unfortunately not crowned by any success. Presumalby all responsible authorities regret it bitterly to-day.

Among other projects due to the Foreign Affairs Bureau's initiative, endeavors to grow the rubber-fibered KOK SAGYZ plant in Germany deserve to be emphasized. This plant is being cultivated in the Soviet Union. In spite of efforts during many years, no success was attained in planting sizeable experimental crops, because of latent disunity among competent authorities. The Bureau was compelled to resort to experimental fields in Greece through its own connections in the Balkans.

Somewhat off the beaten path was the Bureau's undertaking in Brazil, which grew out of personl connections, large quantities of cotton (60000 tons) were successfully brought to Germany under a clearing agreement at a time when imports of this raw material had become very critically short, already necessitating work outs. A Bureau representative was twice the Brayilian Government's guest. Brazil and Iran were the only nations from whom Germany could purchase this indispensable raw material for REICHSMARK. The Brazilian Minister expressed his thanks for this initial step to the Head of the Bureau in an address delivered at the occasion of an exposition.

About 40 lecture evenings for diplomats and the foreign press should also be listed. They dealt with the construction of the new Germany, and speakers included many leading personalities of the Reich.

The Bureau has carried out the initiating of all

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politica lly feasible projects. With the outbreak of war it was entitled to consider its task as terminated. The exploitation of the many personal connections in many lands can be resumed under a different guise.

(Signed) ROSENBERG

2 Inclosures
I Norway
II Romania

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ANNEX I to Brief Report on Activities of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Nazi Party (AUSSENPOLITISCHES AMT DER NSDAP) From 1933 to 1943.

The Political Preparation Of the Military Occupation of Norway During The War Years 1939/1940.

As previously mentioned, of all political groupings in Scandinavia only "Nasjonal Samling", led in Norway by the Former Minister of War and Major of the Reserve Vidkun Quisling, deserved serious political attention. This was a fighting political group, possessed by the idea of a Greater Germanic Community. Naturally all ruling powers were hostile and attempted to prevent, by any means, its success among the population. The Bureau maintained constant liaison with Quisling and attentively observed the attacks he conducted with tenacious energy on the middle class which had been taken in tow by the English. From the beginning it appeared probable that without revolutionary events, which would stir the population from their former attitude no successful progress of Nasjonal samling was to be expected. During the winter 1938/1939, Quisling was privately visited by a member of the Bureau. When the political situation in Europe came to a head in 1939, Quisling made an appearance at the convention of the Nordic Society (NORDISCHE GESELLSCHAFT) in Luebeck in June. He expounded his conception of the situation, and his apprehensions concerning Norway. He emphatically drew attention to the geopolitically decisive importance of Norway in the Scandnavian area, and to the advantages that would accrue to the power dominating the Norwegian coast in case of a conflict between the Greater German Reich and Great Britain. Assuming that his statements would be of special interest to the Marshal of the Reich Goering for aero-strategical reasons, Quisling was referred to State Secretary (STAATSSEKRETAER) Koerner by the Bureau. The Staf Director (STABSLEITER) of the Bureau handed the Chief of the Reich Chancellery a memorandum for transmission to the Fuehrer. It dealt with the same subject, still taking into account the then doubtful attitude of Soviet Russia. After the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities and of the Soviet-Finnish war, tensions in Scandinavia became more strained and facilitated the work of Anglo-Saxon propaganda. It began to appear possible that, und the pretext of altruistic aid to Finland, Great Britain might into to occupy Norway, and perhaps Sweden, to complete the anti-German blockade in the North Sea for all practical purposes, and to gain comfortable airplane bases against Germany. The aim would have been to drag the Northern countries, too, into a military conflict with Germany. Apprehensive about this development, Quisling again appeared in Berlin in December 1939. He visited REICHSLEITER Rosenberg and Grand Admiral Raeder. In the course of a report to the Fuehrer, REICHSLEITER Rosenberg turned the conversation once more to Norway. He especially pointed to Norway's importance should England, to tighten her blockade and under the pretext of aid to Finland, take steps to occupy the country, with the Norwegians; tacit consent. On the basis of his conversation with Quisling and at his own request, Grand Admiral Raeder, too, had been asked to see the Fuehrer. In consequence of these steps, Quisling was granted a personal audience with the Fuehrer on 16 December, and once more on 18 December. In the course of this audience the Fuehrer emphasized repeatedly that he personally would prefer a completely neutral attitude of Norway as well as of the whole of Scandinavia.

He did not intend to enlarge the theaters of war and to draw still other nations into the conflict. Should the enemy attempt to spend the war, however, with the aim of achieving further throttling and intimidation of the Greater German Reich, he would be compelled to gird himself against such an undertaking. In order to counterbalance increasing enemy propaganda activity, the promised Quisling financial support of his movement, which is based on Greater Germa nic ideology. Military exploitation of the question now raised was assigned to the Special Military Staff, which transmitted special missions to Quisling. REICHSLEITER Rosenberg was to take over political exploitation. Financial expenses were to be defrayed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (AUSWAERTIGES AMT), the Minister for Foreign Affairs being kept continuously by the Foreign Affairs Bureau.

Chief of Section (AMTSLEITER) Scheidt was charged with maintaining liaison with Quisling. In the course of further developments he was assigned to the Naval Attache in Oslo, Lt. Commander (KORVETTENKAPITAEN) Schreiber. Orders were given that the whole matter be handled with strictest secrecy.

Quisling's reports, transmitted through his representative in Germany, Hagelin, and dealing with the possibility of intervention by the Western Powers in Norway with tacit consent of the Norwegia n government, became more urgent by January already These increasingly better substantisted communications were in sharpest contrast to the view of the German Legation in Oslo, which relied on the desire for neutrality of the then Norwegian Nygardsvold ca binet and was convinced of that government's intention and readiness to defend Norway's neutrality. No one in Norway knew that Quisling's representa tive for Germany maintained closest relations to him; he therefore succeeded in gaining a foothold within governmental circles of the Nygardsvold cabinet, and in listening to cabinet member's true views. Hagelin transmitted what he had heard to the Bureau, which conveyed the news to the Fuehrer through REICHSLEITER Rosenberg. During the night of 16 to 17 February English destroyers attacked the German steamer "Altmark" in Jossing fjord. The Norwegian government's reaction to this question permitted the conclusion that certain agreements had been covertly arrived at between the Norwegian government and the Allies. Such assumption was confirmed by reports of Section (AMTSLEITER) Scheidt who in turn derived his information from Hagelin and Quisling. But even after this incident the German Legation in Oslo championed the opposite view, and went on record as believing in the good intentions of the Norwegians.

Thanks to his connections in Norway as agent of the Norwegin Navy, Hagelin had succeeded, in the meantime, in being entrusted with the purchase of German AA guns through the German Navy Ministry. Through these connections he gained more and more insight into the real views and intentions of the Norwegian Nygardsvold cabinet, and into the preparations already initisted by the Allies in Norway. At the occasion of his presence in Berlin on 20 March to negotiate about delivery of German AA guns he mentioned that the Allies were now even examining Norwegian ports for loading and transportation facilities. The French KOMMANDANT entrusted with this mission was said to have revealed Allied intentions in confidential conversations with the commander of Narwik, and adherent of Quisling.

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These intentions were to land motorized troops at Stavanger, Dronthoim and perhaps Kirkenes, and to occupy Sola airdrome near Stavanger. Hagelin also re-emphasized his warnings about agreements secretly concluded between the Allies and the Norwegian government according to which the Norwegian government would content itself solely with paper protests in case of a possible occupation of port cities by the Allies. He pointed out that the Norwegian government had never intended to seriously oppose England, and that it was playing a two-faced game with Germany solely to gain time for faits accomplis. He also mentioned that the Norwegian government had been informed by England that Germany intended to lay a minefield from Jutland to the Norwegian coast. In view of all the information that had reached him, Quisling could no longer stand by his advice to await developments in Norway for a little while longer; he was compelled to point out that any delay of the German counter-thrust would entail extraordinary risks These reports were immediately transmitted to the Fuehrer by REICHSLEITER Rosenberg. On 8 April the Allies struck the first blow in preparation for their intended occupation of Norway, thus confirming these reports made by Quisling and his agents, and in contrast to the views held to the end by the German Legation in Oslo and by the expert of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (AUSWAERTIGES AMT). During the night from 7 to 8 April minefields were laid alongside the Norwegian coast by the Allied fleet, and th Allied governments informed the world of the steps they had taken. In accordance with indications given by the Bureau, only progressively more tepid protests were made by Norway. By order of the Fuehr Greater Germany counter-attacked, after corresponding preparation, in the morning of 9 April and occupied the most impotant Norwegian sea ports and airdromes.

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ANNEX II: Romania (From the overthrow of Titolescu to Marshal Antonescu)

In spite of almost complete occupation by the Central Powers in the last World War, Romania was indebted to Versailles for her re-creation, which was effected partially even at the expense of her one-time Eastern ally. A basically sound anti-Semitic tendency existed in this post-war country, which was torn asunder by dynastic squabbles and innumerable party fights. But in spite of repeated efforts this tendency had never risen above the limitations of a club, because of solely scientific doctrinaire leadership. What was lacking was the guiding leadership of a political personality. After manifold grouping trials the Bureau believed to have found such a personality - the former Minister, and poet, Octavian Goga. It was not difficult to convince this poet, pervaded by instinctive inspiration, that a Greater Romania, though it had to be created in opposition to Vienna, could be maintained only together with Berlin. Nor was it difficult to create in him the desire to link the fate of Romania with the future of the National-Socialist German Reich in good time. By bringing continuing influence to bear, the Bureau succeeded in inducing Octavian Goga as well as Professor Cuza to amalgamate the parties under their leadership on an Anti-Semitic basis. Thus they could carry on with united strength the struggle for Romania's renascence internally, and her affiliation (ANSCHLUSS) with Germany externally. Through the Bureau's initiative both parties, which had heretofore been known by distinct names, were merged as the National-Christian Party, under Goga's leadership and with Cuza as Honorary President. The attempts concurrently undertaken by the Bureau to amalgamate this Party with the much more youthful, but energetic Iron Guard movement were initially frustrated by the apparently insurmountable personal incompatibility of Cuza and Codreanu. At any rate these attempts led to the secret establishment of good personal relations between Goga and the mystic-fanciful Codreanu.

In the course of the years after his return, the king had succeeded in becoming the country's decisive factor through crafty tactics in dealing with the dominant political parties. Had the Bureau also succeeded in merging the National-Christian Party with Codreanu, Romania would have obtained sharply anti-Semitic leadership based on strong mass support. Such leadership could have attained its aims even against the will of the king. However, surviving rivalries between the country's anti-Semitic trends later enabled the king to use them sparately for his plans, in order to destroy them as far as possible.

The struggle for re-orientation of Romania's foreign policy was taken up by Goga with bold elan. He had earlier succeeded in upsetting the position of Foreign Minister Titulescu, the agent of France, of the Geneva League of Nations and of the Little Entente. Titulescu was later overthrown. Among the numerous, not very significant splinter parties, the "Young Liberals", founded by George Bratianu, supported Goga's campaign, without joining the anti-Semitic trend. The Romanian front of Vaida Voevod, [redacted] to and fro among all camps, adopted a similar position for the time.

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Through intermediaries, the Bureau maintained constant contact with both tendencies, just like it constantly cibsulted with Goga, through Staff Director (STABSLEITER) Schickedanz, about ta ctics to be followed. The whold struggle was accelerated by Soviet Russia's increasing pressure in the Bessarabian question, and by the process of politica l rapproachement with Moscow, which was supported by Paris and Prague. Following a long period of recurring political trials involving scandal and graft Romania's internal struggle for the future make-up of the country, had been aggra va ted by the coming to the front of the Christian-Nationa l-list Party a nd of the Iron Guard. This struggle wa s being fought with increasing bitterness. The king's attitude towards the nationa l movement was procrastinating and underhanded. The movement wa s agreeable to him for eliminating the two parties which, by tradition, took turns in the government. But he intended to prevent the unequivocal victory of anti-Semitic and racial (VOELKISCH) principles, influenced by growing Nationalism, in the country. That is why the Nationalists' foreign policy, secretly projected by Germany, did not fit into his plans. Because he was in possession of the police and of the army, he remained the decisive factor in the country. After repeated postponement of the elections, which were legally due, the king decided to hold an election. The decision was based on a very reliable report of his then Prime Minister Tatarescu. Tatarescu was convinced that the Liberal Party would aga in receive 40 % of all votes, through the machina tions customary in Fomia. However, after a bitter election campaign the Liberal Party suffered painful defeat. The opposition National Movement had achieved indisputable victory in spite of all chicanery and machinations by their opponents. The Iron Guard received about 16 % of the total vote, the National-Christian Party Goga-Cuza about 11 %, the government party about 35 %. The rest of the votes were scattered. After some vacillation and hesitancy, the king appointed Goga Prime Minister on 27 December 1937 with a binding promise that Parliament would be desmissed and new elections held within the legally prescribed time limit. In spite of warnings by the Bureau Goga believed the promise given by the king. But the king was only attempting to gain time.

Thus a second government on racial (VOELKISCH) and anti-Semitic foundations had appeared in Europe, in a country in which such an event ha d been considered completely impossible. The government immediat ly made known its intention to proceed aga inst Jewish predominance in the country and declared repeatedly that it would have to subject Romania's previous foreign policy to re-examination and reform. In the meantime the Judaic-Masonic and liberal opposition did not lose time. Passions were inflamed and became increasingly more envenomed. It looked like a hot and bloody election campaign. The prospects of Goga's Christian-National ist Party pointed to a big victory with sure certainty, especially since, with the Bureau's cooperation he had on thesly made a secret agreement with Codreanu. To be sure, Goga did not act on the Bureau's advice to immediately develop his party cadres, to expand his party machine all over the country and to permeate the police and gendarmerie. Goga postponed the execution of organizational reform, which he also intended, until after the election. He considered himself to be under obligation to the king not to undertake anything until the electoral decisions had been rendered, but to take steps all the more incisively after legally attaining the majority.

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In innumerable interviews the opposition must have succeeded in convincing the king that an electoral victory of Goga would react most acutely against the king himself. In that case he would no longer be able to get rid of the ghosts he had called in; if Goga attained a two-thirds majority, he, the king, would beGoga's captive. These expostulations, and the uncontrollable Judaic influences of the Jewish clique at the Romanian court, plus the pressure of the French and British Ministers led to a change in the king's attitude, assuming that this change had not already been anticipated by him at the time of Goga's appointment. The king decided to prevent the elections. Goga resisted. Thereupon the king offered Goga the formation of an authoritarian government, i.e., a government created solely by virtue of raoyal sovereignty. That meant a coup d'etat. Goga declined. Thereupon the king informed Goga that he would accept the cabinet's resignation, which, however, had not even been offered to him. Goga realized too late that the strength at his disposal was entirely inadequate to thwart the king's plans. He resigned.

But the course once embarked upon forced even the king to pay heed to the mood that had been created in the country. Also, a return to the disrupted foreign-policy ties was no longer possible. Although an authoritarian system had been built up, Romania found herself without her former backing. The French security system had been ruptured and could not be re-established, if only in view of Yugoslavia's attitude in the South-East, where relations established by other German agencies had simultaneously loosened the cohesiveness of the Little Entente. That, at any rate, was the Goga government's success.

In his last great speech to the Romanian Academy, shortly before his death, Goga welcomed Austria's affiliation with Germany, and affirmed for the last time his belief in adherence to new Greater German Reich and to Fascist Italy, a belief he had struggled for.

Now the king's war of extermination against the Iron Guard began. Codreanu was arrested with his closest xollaborators, to face a specially convoked court-martial. Sole basis for the prosecution was an alleged communication from Codreanu to the Fuehrer, which was proved to be a forgery, and a telegram addressed to the Fuehrer. On the basis of these "records" he was sentenced to tenyears' hard labor. In vain did the Bureau attempt to bring about an intervention of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (AUSWAERTIGES AMT) in this episode, which diminished the whole prestige of the German Reich. It did not prevail aga inst the official agencies, which condemned the entire project of the Bureau in Romania, because the official German delegation expected their sole salvation from the attitude of the king and his creatures. Logically, the acceptance without dissent of this challenge was interpreted in Bucharest as granting carte bla nche and Codreanu was shot with his closest collaborators establishment of the first personal contact between the King and the Fuehrer.

This appeared to doom the Iron Guard, too, Goga's party, deprived of his leadership, was submerged into insignificance. But Goga left behind a personal heir, who is now Marshal Antonescu. Against the king's wish, Goga had appointed this politically insignificant provincial general, with whom the king was on bad terms, as his Minister of War. At first completely pro French in outlook, Antonescu gradually adopted a different vie

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pro French in outlook, Antonescu gradually adopted a different view under Goga's influence. After Goga's resignation, Antonescu still remained in the King's cabinet at Goga's wish. He also maintained continued relations with the Iron Guard. Thereby the possibility of eliminating the King was at hand - and was exploited. Antonescu's to-day appears in practice as executor of the heritage bequeathed to him by Goga, who had led him from political insignificance into the political arena. Thereby a change to Germany's living had become possible in Romania.

(Signed) ROSTERBERG.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 007-PS

I/ FRED NITEBERGALL/ 2nd Lt Inf, 0-1755537/ hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 007-PS

FRED NITEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
0-1755537

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The Deputy for the 4 Year Plan
The General Plenipotentiary for
Labor Mobilization

G B A

Berlin W 8, 24 April 1942

Mohrenstrasse 65
(Thuringia/House)

Phone: 126571

Bureau of Ministry (Ministerburo)
received 27. April 1942, No. 0887
Min. 23/v

Dr. F. P. has been informed

Very esteemed and dear Party-member Rosenberg!

Enclosed please find my program for the mobilization of labor. Please excuse the fact that this copy still contains a few corrections.

Heil Hitler !

Your

signed: Fritz Sauckel

5 copies

copie for Mr. Wittenbacher
signed: WACHS

70x

: Chancellory 1 May 1942 :
: (Kanzlei) :
: Mischke :
: read: ILFL/KS 45.42 :
: filed: 1-5, 5/5 42 Pg :

To

The "Reichsminister"
for the Occupied Territories of the East,
Party-Member Rosenberg

B e r l i n

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 016/PS
Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan
The Plenipotentiary for Labor-Mobilization

20 April 1942

Sckl./We.

The Labor-Mobilization Program

On the occasion of the Hero/Memorial Day, in 1942, the hardest and most gigantic commitment of German soldiefy in all history was announced to the German people by the Fuehrer. Besides the heroic and victorious conduct against an enemy of an anhoard of superiority in number and material, and fighting with the courage of utter despair and beastly brutality, stands the endurance of hardships unparalleled in history of severest winter of cold, ice, snow and story since 140 years. The conquest of the unbelievable difficulties arising from such a climate and terrible weather conditions elevates our soldiers of the East Front, by comparison with the human and soldierly efforts of all times up to now, without exaggeration, to supermen.

It is now the duty of the Home Front towards those soldiers to summon all its strength for an equally gigantic effort to enable them to win complete, final and most rapid victory.

All the burdens and further necessary restrictions, even in the field of nutrition, must be endured with proud determination in consideration of the shining example of the soldiers.

Our Armed Forces of Greater Germany surpassed themselves in hercism, resistance and endurance at the Front of the East, in Africa, in the air and on the sea. To insure their victory in any case, it is necessary now to produce more and better weapons, materiel and ammunition through another increased effort and endeavors of the entire German people, that is, all the producing workers, intellectual and manual, the women and the entire German Youth.

In this manner will the German Home Front contribute decisively to the frustration of the hopes of our enemies to again escape their complete and final defeat.

The aim of this new, gigantic labor mobilization is to use all the rich and tremendous sources, conquered and secured for us by our fighting Armed Forces under the leadership of Adolf Hitler, for the armament of the Armed Forces and also for the nutrition of the Homeland. The raw-materials as well as the fertility of the conquered territories and their human labor power are to be used completely and conscientiously to the profit of Germany and their allies.

In spite of the fact that most of the German people capable to do so have already made a most commendable effort for the war economy, more considerable reserves must be found and made available under any circumstances.

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The decisive measure to realize this is in the uniformly regulated and directed Labor-mobilization of the nation in the war.

To reach this goal, the following principles must be worked out and executed:

A. All important Production Programs, actually in progress, must under no circumstances be disturbed by the new measures. On the contrary, they should even be increased.

B. All orders of the Fuehrer, Reichs-Fieldmarshal of the Great German Reich and the "Minister" for ammunition and armament are to be carried out as quickly as possible. Labor supply necessary for that purpose must be freed and made available either in Germany or in the occupied territories.

C. The task concerning the seed and harvest of German peasantry and all the territories under German control with the view to secure the largest production is just as urgent. The lacking laborers must be made available as quickly as possible.

D. A supply system for the vitally necessary materials for the German people will be assured.

The realization of those principles for labor-mobilization requires:

1. The co-operation of all the forces of the party, economy and the state under co-ordinated leadership.

2. The best will of all the German people.

3. The most far-reaching measures to imbue all the employed German workmen and women with the highest confidence in the justice of the consideration of their own personal welfare and their salaries as well as the best possible care for their health and shelter under the actual war circumstances.

4. The quickest and best solution of the question of the use of women and youth labor.

To reach the goal determined by the Fuehrer the simultaneous and quickest use of numerous different measures of unified purpose are absolutely necessary. As any one of those must not interfere with the others, but rather complement them, it is also absolutely necessary that all the offices (Dienststellen) in the Reich, its territories and communities, in party, state and economy, participating in this decisive task act according to co-ordinated, synchronized directives.

Thus, the labor-mobilization of the nation contributes extraordinarily to the quickest and victorious termination of the war. It requires every effort of the German people on the Home front. It is for that German people, for their preservation, their freedom, happiness and amelioration of their nutrition and standards of living that this war is being fought.

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BASIC PRINCIPLES

I. In the districts (Gaue), it is the task of the district-chief 'Gauleiter) to take in his hands the propaganda and orientation of the German people concerning the necessity of labor-mobilization and to carry out important measures for the care of the employed youth and women as well as to supervise the condition of camps and shelters.

They also assure themselves of the closest and friendliest cooperation of all the participating institutions.

II. It is not only the most distinguished duty of the General Plenipotentiary, but a condition sine qua non for the success of his task, to assure himself of the utmost cooperation and understanding of all the highest Reichs-Bureaus 'Reichsstellen), especially those offices 'Dienststellen) of the Armed Forces whose department are concerned with his task.

III. Equally necessary is the mutual understanding of all the Reichs-leaders 'Reichsleiter) of the party, especially the cooperation of the German Labor Front 'Deutsche Arbeitsfront) and the institutions of economy.

IV. The General Plen potentiary for labor-mobilization will therefore use with the help of the smallest, personal staff of assistants the existing party, state and economic institutions and assure the quickest succes of his measure with the good will and the cooperation of all concerned.

V. The General Plenipot for labor-mobilization has therefore, with the consent of the Fuehrer and the knowledge of the Reichsmarshal of Greater Germany and the director 'Leiter) of the Party Chancellory 'Reichskanzlei) appointed all the district-chiefs 'Gauleiter) as his plenipotentiaries in the German Districts of the National Socialist Party.

VI. The plenipotentiaries for labor-mobilization are using of the offices 'Dienststellen) of the Party in their district. The chiefs (Leiter) of the highest offices (Dienststellen) of the State and economy of their districts will assist and advise the District-chiefs 'Gauleiters) in all matters concerning the labor-mobilization.

The most important for that purpose would be the following:

The President of the Land-Labor Office 'Praesident des Landesarbeitsamtes)
The Trustees for Labor, (Treuhaender der Arbeit),
The leader of the Peasants (Landesbauernfuehrer),
The economic-adviser of the district 'Gauwirtschaftsberater)
The District-Superintendant of the German Labor Front 'Gauobmann der Deutschen Arbeitsfront),
The leader of the womanhood of the district 'Gaufrauenschaftsleiterin),
The leader of the Hitler Youth of the region 'Gebietsfuehrer der Hitler-Jugend),
The highest representative of the interior and general administration, and of the office for Agriculture 'der hoechste Vertreter der Inneren und Allgemeinen Verwaltung bzw. des Landeswirtschaftsamtes).

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(Should the confines (Bezirk) of a Land-Labor Office comprise several Districts (Gaue), it seems advisable that the President of the Land-Labor-Office in question should make available to the District-Chiefs (Gauleiter), in whose district capital there is no Land-Labor-Office, his closest and most capable assistants in such a way that also in those offices the continuous information and instruction of the district-chiefs about all the measures concerning the labor-mobilization remains assured.

VII. The most distinguished and important task of the district-chiefs (Gauleiter) of the National Socialist Party in their capacity as plenipotentiaries in their districts consists in assuring the best understanding and cooperation of all the offices (Dienststellen) of their districts participating in the labor-mobilization.

Nevertheless, it must be strictly observed that the dignitaries of the party and the offices (Dienststellen) of the National Socialist Party, its organizations, sub-division and attached institutions do not assume functions coming under the jurisdiction of the State, The Armed Forces or economic institutions and for which only those authorities are responsible; they are not to interfere with official business not coming under their jurisdiction, according to the wish of the Fuehrer.

Should we succeed with the help of the Party to convince all the German intellectual and manual workers of the great importance of the labor-mobilization for the outcome of the war, and succeed to take good care of and keep up the morale of all the men, women, and the German youths who work within the labor-mobilization program under extraordinarily strenuous circumstances, asfar as their physical and mental capabilities of endurance are concerned and should we furthermore be able, also with the help of the party, to use the prisoners of war as well as civilian workmen and women of foreign blood not only without harm to our own people but to the greatest advantage to our war and nutrition industries, then we will have accomplished the most difficult part of the labor mobilization program.

The Task and its Solution

(No figures are mentioned because of secturity reasons. I can assure you, nevertheless, that we are concerned with the greatest labor-problem of all times, especially with regard to figures.)

A. The Task:

1. The conscription of new soldiers to a gigantic extent for all branches and services of the Armed Forces has been rendered necessary by the present war-situation.

   This means:

   a. The removal of workers from all professional enterprises, especially of a great number of trained personnel from armament producing war industries.

   b. Also the removal of especially non essential personnel from the war nutrition industry.

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2. The war situation also necessitates the continuation of the tremendously increased and improved armament programs as ordered by the Fuehrer.

3. The most essential commodities for the German people must continue to be produced for minimum requirements.

4. The German housewife's health, particularly the health of those on the farms, must not be endangered in their quality as mothers by the war. On the contrary, they must be relieved in every possible way.

B. The Solution:

1. All skilled workers removed from defense plants through induction into the Armed Forces must absolutely and immediately be replaced in such a way that no bottle-neck or decrease in the production of the war product results. It is the responsibility of all the authorities for the labor-mobilization to make sure that this directive is considered in each case.

The most capable workers must, therefore, be removed from the reserves of discontinued, lesser defense installations, and the discontinued constuction industry and be made available to the enterprises from which specialists are being called into the Armed Forces, 8 weeks before their actual induction, in order to enable them to instruct and familiarize their replacement with their work.

2. Workmen or women available because of destruction or damage of their installations must just as quickly be made available and incorporated again in the war industry.

3. The Armament and Nutrition tasks make it vitally necessary, not only to include the entire German labor power but also to call on foreign labor.

Consequently, I immediately tripled the transport program which I found when I took charge of my mission.

The main effort of that transport has been advanced into the months of May-June inorder to assure in time and under any circumstances the availability of foreign labor power from the occupied territories for an increased production, in view of coming operations of the army, as well as agricultural labor in the sector of the German Nutrition Industry.

All prisoners of war, from the territories of the West as well of the East, actually in Germany, must be completely incorprorated into the German armament and nutrition industries. Their production must be brought to the highest possible level.

It must be emphasized, however, that an additional tremendous number of foreign labor has to be found for the Reich. The greatest pool for that purpose are the occupied territories of the East.

Consequently, it is an immediate necessity to use the human reserves of the conquered Soviet territory to the fullest extent. Should we not succed in obtaining the necessary amount of labor on voluntary basis, we must immediately institute conscription or forced labor.

H1225 - 0059

Apart from the prisoners of war still in the occupied territories, we must, therefore, requisition skilled or unskilled male and female labor from the Soviet territory from the age of 15 up for the labor-mobilization.

On the other hand, one quarter of the total need of foreign labo can be procured in Europe's occupied territories West of Germany, according to existing possibilities.

The procurement of labor from friendly and also neutral countries can only cover a small part of the total need. Practically only skilled workers and specialists can be considered in this case.

4. In order to relieve considerably the German housewife, especially the mother with many children and the extremely busy farmwoman and in order to avoid any further danger to their health, the Fuehrer also charged me with the procurement of 400,000-500,000 selected, healthy and strong girls from the territories of the East for Germany.

5. The spring cultivation of the fields (Fruehjahrsbestellung) will be assured by the use of the German youth in class-formation, together with their teachers according to an agreement with Reichs-Youth-Leader (Reichsjugendfuehrer) and the responsible, highest Reichs-Authorities.

6. The labor mobilization of the German women is of very great importance.

Examining this very difficult problem and after getting thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental opinion of the Fuehrer as well as of the Reichsmarshal of the Greater German Reich and my own most careful inquiries and their results, I must absolutely reject the possibility of having an obligatory service decreed by the State for all German women and girls for the German War and Nutrition industry.

Although, at the beginning, I myself, and probably the majority of the leading personalities of the party and of the womanhood (Frauenschaft) with me, believed that for certain reasons an obligatory service for women should be decreed, I am of the opinion that all responsible men and women in party, state and economy should accept with the greatest veneration and gratitude the judgment of our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, whose greatest concern has always been the health of the German women and girls; in other words, the present and future mothers of our nation.

I cannot enmerate all the reasons which made me come to that decision. I only ask for confidence in me as an old fanatical district chief (Gauleiter) of the National Socialist party and to believe that this could be the only possible decision.

We all agree that this decision might appear unjust towards millions of women who are engaged in defense and nutrition industries under the most strenuous condition but we also realize that an evil cannot be remedied by spreading it to the utmost.

H1225-0060

The only possibility to eliminate the existing injustices and hardships consists in winning the war in order to enable us to remove all women and girls engaged from jobs unsuitable for women, namely endangering their health, the birth-rate of our nation, and family and national life.

We must also consider the difference, wether a women or girl has been used to work in the field or in a factory since her young age and whether already she proved to be able to stand this kind of work or not.

Aside from physical harm, the German women and girls under any circumstances must be protected from moral and mental harm according to the wish of the Fuehrer.

It is doubtful that these conditions could be fulfilled in the case of mass-conscription and employment. It is impossible to compare the German Woman with the German soldier in this case, because of the existing fundamental natural and racial differences between man and woman.

We cannot accept the responsibility for the dangers threatening the life of the nation resulting from such a measure in the field of women labor mobilization, in view of the countless men on the fighting front our dead soldiers.

The many millions of women, however, faithfully and industriously engaged in the German economy, and especially now, in war time, rendering valuable services, deserve the best possible care and consideration. They, as well as the soldiers and workmen, deserve the greatest gratitude of our nation. They must be treated in the best possible way by the labor offices and labor authorities and their economic and health necessities must be generously considered. The Fuehrer as well as the Reichsmarschal of the Greater German Reich attach the greatest value to those measures. For instance, it would be completely wrong to threaten pregnant women with punishment and court procedures, as has happened already, if they miss a day of work because of troubles resulting from their condition during the usual period of precaution (Schonungsperiode). Nevertheless, it must and will be possible to maintain the necessary work discipline.

7. A last, but also important reserve consists in the possibility of the Personal, increased production of each German worker. It will be the most distinguished task of the party and the German labor front to achieve that increased production. There is no doubt that the German intellectual and mental worker will accomplish it, no matter where he works and in spite of the difficult conditions of our present nutrition.

This will be the best way for the German worker on the home front to express his gratitude towards the soldier on the fighting front who bears the most gigantic and terrible hardships in this severe winter, thus remaining victorious over our enemies.

It is also the task of the party, State and economy in cooperation to improve the sick rate by 1 percent through the adequate cooperation of health insurance institutions (Krankenkasse) and approved doctors (Vertrauensarzt). This was accomplished in the district (Gau) of Thuringia. Such an improvement of the sick rate throughout the Reich would mean the gain of 200,000 new workers.

H1225 - 0061

The severest measures must be used against loafers, as we can not allow those parasites to shunt their duties in this decisive struggle of our people at the cost of the others.

I tried to determine the exterior solution of the task concerning the labor mobilization, as conditioned by the present war situation, under paragraph B. 1 - 7.

It is only natural that all the possibilities contained in that paragraph will be completely exhausted. The rejection of a general conscription of all the women and girls does not mean that I condemn absolutely to use women and girls who are in a position to make themselves available for a suitable job wherever they can be useful to the war industry without violating the principles of the Fuehrer This will be done in closest cooperation with the competent offices (Dienststellen) of the party, state, the Armed Forces and the econom

The labor mobilization program as laid down in paragraph 1 - 7 constitutes not only the greatest labor mobilization of a people but also in history.

Adolf Hitler, however, made it clear through his idea of National Socialism that figures are not the decisive factor in the life of nations. Besides the tremendous figure of the employed labor forces stands their productive capacity. This productive capacity depends not only on the amount of calories, which I put at their disposal in the form of nourishment, but also on their moral and mental condition.

This makes it necessary to consider besides the gigantic, organizational question, the questions of nutrition, shelter, orientation, propaganda, and spiritual guidance.

Measures to be Taken to Assure the Well-Being of German Workmen and Women

There must be no doubt for the German producing people that they out-do by far all the other workers of the world through their conscientious work and their readiness to accept the most strenuous tasks under proper political and philosophical guidance.

The district Chiefs (Gauleiter) will at this decisive stage of the war assure with the help of all the institutions and organizations of the party the best political and ideological care ever known in the history of labor and humanity in wartime, for the German producing people in their districts.

I am convinced in my quality of general plenipotentiary for labo mobilization that everything will be done by the party to maintain within or without the plants the attitude and morale of the German workers on a high level through the use of allmeans of propaganda and orientation, meetings and appeals, as the only way to make the home front worthy of the fighting front and the only possibility to accomplish this gigantic task and to win the war.

H1225 - 0062

I will constantly see to it, that the authorities for labor mobilization as well as the managers of the plants assist the party and primarily the German labor front in its decisive and great task in this field.

Even Workmen and women employed in war plants in their home towns and living and eating with their families must be properly looked after. I mention only: Provisions of coal and potatoes, consideration of their possibility to get to their place of work. The lack of spring vegetables and other troubles caused by war conditions and affecting the nerves and health of our people must be offset by the strength and satisfaction gathered by the realization of the National Socialist principles of folks community (Volksgemeinschaft) social justic and the necessity to hold out together and the belief and the confidence in our Fuehrer.

This task becomes much more complicated in the case of those millions of workmen and women who have been conscripted for labor far from their homes in jobs they are not used to. This is a necessity of war.

Such utilization of labor power can neither be restricted nor can the hardships connected with it be reduced.

The aim is to make life for our folks comrades (Volkskameraden) as agreeable as possible and to facilitate the conditions of their utilization. All these German people must be assisted by billeting them, if possible, in decently furnished rooms under as decent conditions, by encouraging companionship during their free time through the party and to assure prompt issue of ration tickets and other such things.

In this connection the Politeness-Drive (Aktion "Hoeflichkeit") introduced by Reichs-Director (Reichsleiter) party member Dr. Goebbels will be binding to the utmost for all labor offices and all offices ofeconomy and nutrition.

All camps where German producing people, men or women, are to be quartered, must be perfect examples of German cleanliness, order and hygiene.

The German plants and the German economy must not hesitate to do everything in their power to make life far from their own homes and families tolerable for conscripted folks comrades (Volksgenossen) men or women quartered in those camps. As there is a complete order guaranteed in a way for the German soldier of theArmed Forces in his company for his external requirements as well as for his character, which elevates him far above the soldiers of other nations, so should this also be made possible in adequately applied from for the producing men within the labor mobilization program.

The necessary measures for the care of the producing German people within the labor mobilization program should therefore carried out to the fullest extent by the German labor front.

In case of more extensive commitment of women and girls away from their hometowns and families, the rules for shelter and care as applied by the women's labor service (weiblichen Arbeitsdienstes) must fundamentally be respected.

H1225 - 0063

Prisoners of War and Foreign Workers.

The complete employment of all prisoners of war as well as the use of a gigantic number of new foreign civilian workers, men and women, has become an undisputable necessity for the solution of the mobilization of labor program in this war.

All the men must be fed, sheltered and treated in such a way as to exploit them to the highist possible at the lowest conceivable degreesof expenditure.

It has always been natural for us Germans to refrain from cruelty and mean chicaneries towards the beaten enemy, even if he has proven himself the most bestial and most implacable adversary, and to treat him correctly and humanly, even when we expect useful work of him.

As long as the German defense industry didn't make it absolutely necessary, we refrained under any circumstances from the use of Soviet prisoners of war as well as of civilian workers, men or women, from the Soviet territories. This has now become impossible and the labor power of these people must now be exploited to the greatest extent.

Consequently, I arranged my first measures concerning the food, shelter and treatment of those foreign laborers with the highist competent Reichs-authorities and with the consent of the Fuehrer and the Reichsmarshal of the Greater German Reich in such a way that a top performance be demanded and will be obtained.

It must be remembered, though, that even the effort of a machine is conditioned by the amount of fuel, skill and care given to it. How many more conditions must be considered in the case of men, even of low kind and race, than in the case of a machine !

I could not accept the responsibility towards the German people, if after having brought such a tremendous number of men to Germany these men would one day become a burden for the German people or even endanger their health, instead of doing very necessary and useful work, because of mistakes made in their nutrition, shelter and treatment.

The principles of German cleanliness, order and hygiene must therefore also be carefully applied to Russian camps.

Only in such a way will it be possible to exploit that labor to the highest benefit of arms production for the fighting front and for the war nutrition program, without any trace of false sentimentalism.

The necessary instructions concerning the food, shelter and treatment of the people from the East have been communicated to the competent authorities of the police, defense and nutrition bureaus; beyond that, I turn to the district-chiefs (Gauleiter) of the National Socialist Party with the request to assist me also in this field to the best of their abilities, in order to avoid any harm that might result from the use of that kind of labor to the German people.

The subjects of blood related, allied and friendly nations are to be treated with particular care and consideration.

H1225 – 0064

All action making the stay and work in Germany more difficult and unnecessarily unbearable for the foreign workers and exceeding the restrictions and hardships imposed by the war must be avoided. We depend to a large extent on their good will and their production.

It is therefore only logical to make their stay and work in Germany as bearable as possible - without denying anything to ourselves.

This can be realized, for instance, by facilitating their national and folkloristic (volkstuemlich) habits concerning food, shelter, and organization of their evenings after work, etc., as far as conditions and the consideration of our own people permit.

It is very possible that, if the authorities for the labor mobilization, the general and interior administration, party and labor front cooperate inclose harmony in this mobilization of foreign workmen and women, the tremendous advantage resulting from this mass commitment of millions of prisoners of war and foreign civilian working men and women for the German defense and nutrition industries may be supplemented by an equal success for the propaganda of the national socialist Great German Reich and for its prestige throughout the world.

On the other hand the greatest harm for our war industry may result if the cooperation of all forces involved is not assured and all those problems are not solved by all competent offices.

Therefore in closing I would ask you to observe the following principles carefully:

1. All technical and administrative matters for the labor mobilization come exclusively under the authority and responsibility of the General Plenipotentiary for Labor-Mobilization, the National Labor Offices (Landesarbeitsaemter) and the Labor Offices (Arbeitsaemter).

2. All questions and tasks concerning propaganda orientation, observation of political consequences and care (of people engaged in this labor-mobilization program) come under the jurisdiction of:

   a. The party, if outside of the plant

   b. The German Labor Front for manufacturing plants, the Bureau for Farm Politics (Amt fuer Agrarpolitik) for agricultural enterprises.

3. The issue of food and clothing ration cards, financial indemnities and relief (Ausgleichs- und Unterstuetzungszahlung) come exclusively under the jurisdiction of the competent authorities or institutions of economy.

Ask the district chiefs (Gauleiter) of the National Socialist Party, as my plenipotentiaries, to assure a smooth cooperation between those various bureaus as well as the best possible harmony and mutual complete exchange of information.

H1225-0065

4. The solution of the task concerning the war mobilization of labor is of such decisive importance that even the most important local or regional interests concerning most vital peace tasks must not interfere with it. Whoever violates that rule must be made responsible if the German soldier in his decisive struggle for the fate of our nation lacks arms and ammunition, synthetic gasoline or rubber, vehicles or airplanes.

Therefore, I want to deeply impress upon all the men and women who participate decisively in this war in the labor mobilization program with insistence to comply with all those necessities, decisions and measures, according to the old National Socialist principle:

Nothing for us, everything for the Fuehrer and his work, that is, for the future of our Nation !

signed: Fritz Sauckel

(Stamp)

(The Deputy for the 4 year plan
The General Plenipotentiary for
labor mobilization)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF.
DOCUMENT NO. 016-PS

3 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation od Document No. 016-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
01332102.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 017 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy /T

The Deputy for the Four Year Plan
The General Deputy for the Mobilization of Labor
Va. Nr. 5780,28/4265

Berlin SW 11, 3 Oct 1942
Saarlandstrasse 96
(Reich Labor Ministry)
Phone of the Ministry 11 00 28
Postal Check account
Pay Master Berlin 10019

Urgent Mail

B-StV
5 Oct. 1942
Nr. 904 A/42

To the Reichsminister for
the Occupied Eastern Territories
c/o Gauleiter Meyer
Berlin W.35

Dear Party Fellow member Meyer!

The Fuehrer has worked out new and most urgent plans for the armament which require the quick mobilization of two (?) more million foreign labor forces. The Fuehrer therefore has granted me, for the execution of my decree of 21 March 1942, new powers for my new duties, and has especially authorized me to take whatever measures I think arenecessary in the Reich, the Protectorate, the General Gouvernement, as well as in the occupied territories, in order to assure at all costs an orderly mobilization of labor for the German armament industry. The additional required labor forces will have to be drafted for the majority from the recently occupied eastern territories especially from the Reichskommissariat Ukraine. Therefore the Reichskommissariat Ukraine must furnish

225000 labor forces by 31 December 1942 and
225000 more by 1 May 1942.

I ask you to inform Reichskommissar Gauleiter party fellow member KOCH about the new situation and requirements and especially to see to it that he will support personally in any possible way the execution of this new requirement.

I have the intention to visit Party member KOCH shortly, and I would be grateful to you if you could inform me as to where and when I could meet him for a personal discussion.

Right now though, I ask that the procurement be taken up at once with every possible pressure and the commitment of all powers especially also of the experts of the labor offices. All the directives which had limited temporarily the procurement of Eastern laborers are annulled. The Reichs procurement for the next months must be given priority over all other measures.

I do not ignore the difficulties which exist for the execution of this new requirement, but I am convinced that with the ruthless commitment of all resources, and with the full cooperation of all those interested, the execution of the new demands can be accomplished for the fixed date. I have already communicated the new demands to the Reichskommissar Ukraine via mail.

In reference to our long distance phone call of today, I will send you the text of the Fuehrer's decree at the beginning of next week.

Heil Hitler!

Your devoted

signed FRITZ SAUCKEL

(stamp) Certified conform to the original
(signed) ACKERMANN
clerk-

H1225-0066

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 017 PS

23 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 017 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.,
O-1335567

H1225 - 0067

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 017 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy /T

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The General Deputy for the Mobilization of Labor
Va. Nr. 5780,28/4265

Berlin SW 11, 3 Oct 1942
Saarlandstrasse 96
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Phone of the Ministry 11 00 28
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Your devoted

signed FRITZ SAUCKEL

(stamp) Certified conform to the original
(signed) ACKERMANN
clerk-

H1225 - 0068

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 017 PS

23 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 017 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.,
O-1335567

H1225 - 0069

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 018 PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichsminister
for the Occupied Eastern Territories

21 December 1942
Nr. 02926/42

To
Gauleiter Fritz SAUCKEL
General deputy for labor deployment
Berlin W 8
Mohrenstrasse 65

Dear party member Sauckel:

I thank you very much for your report on the execution of the great task given to you, and I am glad to hear that in carrying out your mission you have always found the necessary support, even on the part of the civilian authorities in the occupied Eastern territories. For myself and the officials under my command this collaboration was and is self-evident, especially since both you and I have, with regard to the solution of the labor problem in the East, represented the same view-points from the beginning. For political as well as efficiency reasons, you have devoted your attention, above all, to the care of the Eastern workers, employed in the Reich, and in the same sense I also have striven toward an overall satisfactory solution, by the establishmentof special posts, collaborating with the welfare organizations (Betreuungsorganisationen).

If there is now complete agreement between your and my conception of the matter, I nevertheless find it necessary on the grounds of several occurrences during the last months, to point out with reference to the enclosure, the methods applied by a your agencies and collaborators. I thereby do not disregard the fact that considering the scope and urgency of the task to be accomplished, difficulties and hardships, yes even false measures by the executing branches, can in the long run not be avoided. But it seems necessary to me, to follow up these occurrences insofar as they touch the conduct of war and the interests of the Reich. This would always be the case, where the acquisition of new laborers is undertaken in a way which intimidates the population. The report I have received show, that the increase of the guerilla bands in the occupied Eastern regions is largely due to the fact that the methods used for procuring laborersin these regions are felt to be forced measures of mass-deportation, so that the endangered persons, prefer to escape their fate by withdrawing into the woods or going over to the guerilla bands. Add to the occasionally unfavorable news regarding the treatment of the Eastern laborers in the Reich, that experiences with the labor procurement authorities, then the result can only be a strengthening of the number and fighting spirit of the hostile troops. This development is further aided by the return of tens of thousands of useless Eastern workers from the Reich (sick, cripples, etc.).

To this point I should like to add that my repeated plea to establish sick-camps in the regional labor office districts, instead of the mass deportation of the Easterners who are incapable of work, has so far not been answered. Hence I found it necessary to contact the Reichskommissar ((Commissioner) for health and sanitation on this matter. In the session of the propaganda department called by State Counselor, Professor BOERGER on the 17th of this month, the negative repercussions which will be caused in the native provinces by the recently planned return transports were referred to not only by the representatives of my agency, but particularly by the representative of the economic staff East, since such events interfere with the demands for labor and production in the rear military zones. Measures such as conscription, return of the sick or similar things not only impair the procurement and the legal validity of the executive orders of the compulsory-labor order released by me on Dec 19.41, but moreover endanger all the important war work in the occupied Eastern territories. This goes as well for the urban as for the rural procurement districts, where so far, thanks to the self-sacrificing activity of the leaders of the economic land bases, an atmosphere permitting productive work was created between the German administration and the native population, which now threatens to become lost. Even if I do not close my eyes to the necessity that the numbers demanded by the Reichs minister for weapons and ammunition as well as by the agricultural economy justify unusual and hard measurs, I have to ask, due to the

H1225 - 0071

responsibility for the occupied Eastern territories which lies upon me, that in the accomplishments of ordered tasks such measures be excluded, the toleration and prosecution of which will some day be held against me, and my collaborators. In order to achieve this, and to bring into agreement the requirements given by the peculiar political situation of the Eastern territories with the measures of the commissions and the staffs of your agencies, I have empowered the Reichs commissioner for the Ukraine insofar as necessary to make use of his right, and to see to it that methods which run contrary to the interest of the conduct of the war and war economy in the occupied East be abolished.

It appears strange to me, that in numerous cases which should have been discussed with the civil authorities, we only receive information through the police and other agencies. I am referring in this connection to the note of my steady (staendig) representative of Nov. 11.42. -
III Wi 5 - 1231 - 3587 - in which I asked for a discussion concerning the mutual cooperation, and especially on the position of your delegates, to which I have infortunately never received an answer from you. With consultation of our mutual wishes, which you personally will certainly understand, it is unfortunately impossible for me to accept a co-responsibility for the consequences, which result from the recounted state of affairs.

I should not like to have informed you of this, without expressing my hope that in the interests of both of us, this condition will be terminated with the coming of the new year. I am personally convinced that you, dear party member SAUCKEL, have the same desire. I assume that there will be an opportunity for discussion of this in the conference prompted by me on Jan. 11.43.

I am gratefully looking forward to your reports in this connection.

Yours,

signed: A. ROSENBERG

Extracts from the Secret Report on Morale by the Foreign Mail Censorship Post Berlin.
(Reg. No. 7328/42 secret Group VIII)
Selected letters from the occupied Eastern regions regarding the time from Sep. 11 to Nov. 10, 1942.

In the letters from the Ukraine a further sharp decline in the morale is pictured, and under the impact of an increased requisition of labor forces for the Reich, the Ukrainian population has been seized by a terrible fear.

Horrifying picturizations of compulsory measures by the administrative authorities for the seizure of Eastern laborers, form a major part of the news from home to their relatives working in Germany. The disinclination to answer the call to work in the Reich has evidently grown steadily, not only due to the reports of Eastern workers, which fled home and their workshops or have been dismissed. In order to secure the required number for the labor transport, men and women including youngsters from 15 years on up, are allegedly picked upon the street, from the market places and village festivals, and carried off. The inhabitants therefore hide themselves in fear and avoid any appearance in public. After public beatings during the month of October, so available letters state, came the burning down of homesteads, and of whole villages as retribution for failure to comply with the demand for the appropriation of labor forces directed to the communities. The Execution of the latter measures is being reported from various villages.

H1225 – 0072

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 018 PS
Continued

Parts from Two Letters

"At our place, new things have happened. People are being taken to Germany. On Dec. 5, some people from the Kowkuski district were scheduled to go, but they didn't want to and the village was set afire. They threatened to do the same thing in Borowytschi, as not all who were scheduled to depart wanted to go. Thereupon 3 trucks loads of Germans arrived and set fire to their houses. In Wrasnytschi 12 houses and in Borowytschi 3 houses were burned.

"On Oct. 1 a new conscription of labor forces took place. From what has happened, I will describe the most important to you. You can not imagine the bestiality. You probably remember what we were told about the Soviets during the rule of the Poles. At that time we did not believe it and now it seems just as incredible. The order came to supply 25 workers, but no one reported. All had fled. Then the German militia came and began to ignite the houses of those who had fled. The fire became very violent, since it had not rained for 2 months. In addition the grain stacks were in the farm yards. You can imagine what took place. The people who had hurried to the scene were forbidden to extinguish the flames, beaten and arrested, so that 7 homesteads burned down. The policemen meanwhile ignited other houses. The people fall on their knees and kiss their hands, but the policemen beat them with rubber trunchions and threaten to burn down the whole village. I don't know how this would have ended if I Sapurkany had not intervened. He promised that there would be laborers by morning. During the fire the militia went through the adjoining villages, seized the laborers, and detained brought them under arrest. Wherever they did not find any laborers, they detained the parents, until the children appeared. That is how they raged throughout the night in Bielosirka. The workers which had not yet appeared till then, were to be shot. All schools were closed and the married teachers were sent to work here, while the unmarried ones go to work in Germany. They are now catching humans like the dog-catchers used to catch dogs. They are already hunting for one week and have not yet enough. The imprisoned workers are locked in at the schoolhouse. They cannot even go out to perform their natural functions, but have to do it like pigs in the same room. People from many villages went on a certain day to a pilgrimage to the monastery Potschaew. They were all arrested, locked in, and will be sent to work. Among them there are lame, blind and aged people".

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 018 PS

22 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 018 PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
0-1335567

H1225 - 0073

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 019-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

H1225 - 0074

The Commissioner for the
Four Year Plan
The Deputy General for
Labor Supply

No. IVa 5780.41138

Berlin SW 11, 17 March 1943
Saarlandstrasse 96 (Reich's Ministry for Labor)
Tel. of the RAM: 11 00 28
Postal Checking Account of the RAM, Branch: Berlin 100 19

Copies:
1) Gauleiter
2) III W 5
3) Special Deputy for the Eastern Labor Supply

Receipt stamp #03487
dated 18 March 1943

Personal!

TO: The Reichsminister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.
Att. Mr. Reichsminister ROSENBERG, Berlin

SUBJECT: Draft of Workers from the East

Dear Party Member Rosenberg:

After a protracted illness my Deputy for Labor Supply in occupied Eastern Territories, State Councillor PEUCKERT, is going there to regulate the labor supply both for Germany and the territories themselves.

I ask you sincerely, dear party member ROSENBERG, to assist him to your utmost on account of the pressing urgency of PEUCKERT's mission. Already now I may thank you for the hitherto good reception accorded to PEUCKERT. He himself has been charged by me with the absolute and completely unreserved cooperation with all bureaus of the Eastern Territories.

Especially the labor supply for the German agriculture, as likewise for the most urgent armament production programs ordered by the FUEHRER make the fastest importation of approximately 1 million male and men from the Eastern Territories within the next 4 months a must. Starting 15 March the daily shipment must have reached 5000 female and male workers respectively, while beginning of April this number has to be stepped up to 10000. This is a requisite of the most urgent program and the spring tillage, and other agricultural tasks are not to suffer for the detriment of the nutrition and of the armed forces.

I have foreseen the allotment of the draft quotas for the individual territories in agreement with your experts for the labor supply as follows:

Daily quota starting 15 March 1943:

from General Commissariat White Ruthenia	500 people
Economic Inspection CENTER	500 people
Reich's Commissariat UKRAINE	3000 people
Economic Inspection SOUTH	1000 people
TOTAL	5000 people

Starting 1 April 1943 the daily quota is to be doubled corresponding to the doubling of the entire quota.

I hope to visit personally the Eastern Territories toward the end of the month, and ask you once more for your kind support.

HEIL HITLER!
signed: SAUCKEL

H1225 - 0075

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 019-PS
(cont.)

Starting 1 April 1943 the daily quota is to be doubled corresponding to the doubling of the entire quota.

I hope to visit personally the Eastern Territories towards the end of the month, and ask you once more for your kind support.

HEIL HITLER!

signed: SAUCKEL

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1164-PS

2 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 019-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 031-PS
OFFICE U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Chief of the Political Directing Staff
- personal referee -
p 612 a/44g

Berlin, 14 June 1944

SECRET

Re: "Heu-Aktion"

1. Annotation

The Obergruppenfuehrer (U S Army equivalent: Lt General) has given his consent to again submit the matter "Heu-Akiton" to the Minister, with the aim to bring about a reversal of his decision. This was done on this day. The Minister has approved the execution of the "Heu-Aktion" in the Army Territories, under the conditions and provisions arrived at in talks with Army Group Center (Heeresgruppe Mitte).

2. Write via radio to: Urgent!

Army Group "Center"
Att: Councillor in the Ministry TESMER

(Marginal note) Radio station 2 complied. 14 June 44 (signed)

Re: "Heu-Aktion"
"Heu-Aktion" approved under conditions and provisions arrived at in conference.

By order of,
The Reichsminister for the Occupied Eastern Territories

signed: BRANDENBERG

3. Copies to:

a) SS-Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER,
Chief of the Political Directing Staff

(Marginal note) complied 15 June 44 signed: Sg

respectfully submitted for information

b) Chief Labor Bureau

for information

4. Matter p5 for information. Please return.

5. File

(Marginal notes)

June 14, 44
(Initials)

returned from P5 without acknowledgement on August 25, 44
signed: Bz 24 Aug

P OK by Dr. Streube (?)

H1225 - 0076

H1225-0077

Chief of the Political Directing Staff
- personal referee -

Berlin, 12 June 1944

TOP SECRET:

Copy No. 1 of 2 copies

Re: Evacuation of youths from the territory of Army Group "Center" (Heu-Aktion).

1) Memorandum:

The Army Group "Center" has the intention to apprehend 40-50,000 youths at the ages of 10 to 14 who are in the Army Territories, and to transport them to the Reich. This measure was originally proposed by the 9th Army. These youths cause considerable inconvenience in the Theatre of Operations. To the greater part these youths are without supervision of their parents since men and women in the theatres ofoperations have been and will be conscripted into labor battalions to be used in the construction of fortifications. Therefore Children's Villages are to be established behind the front, for the younger age groups, and under native supervision. To collect adequate experiences the 9th Army has already established such a Children's Village and has achieved good results also from the political viewpoint. Army Group further emphasizes that these youths must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks in case of a withdrawal since that would amount to reinforcing the enemy's potential war strength. This measure is to be strongly fortified by propaganda under the slogan: Care of the Reich for White-Ruthenian Children, Protection against Brigandry. The action has already started in the 5 kilometer zone. The Youth Bureau has already had preliminary talks with the Organization TODT and with the JUNKERS works. It is intended to allot these juveniles primarily to the German trades as apprentices to be used as skilled workers after 2 years' training. This is to be arranged through the Organization TODT which is especially equipped for such a task through its technical and other set-ups. This action is being greatly welcomed by the German trade since it represents a decisive measure for the alleviation of the shortage of apprentices.

The Chief of the Political Directing Staff, SS-Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER, submitted the action to the Minister on the 10th of the month. The Minister feared that the action would have most unfavorable political consequences, that it would be regarded as abudction of children, and that the juveniles did not represent a real asset to the enemy's military strength anyhow. The Minister would like to see the action confined to the 15-17 year olds.

Following are the arguments against this decision of the Minister:

H1225 - 0078

1. This action is not only aimed at preventing a direct reinforcement of the enemy's military strength but also at a reduction of his biological potentialities as viewed from the perspective of the future. These ideas have been voiced not only by the Reichsfuehrer of the SS but also by the Fuehrer. Corresponding orders were given during last year's withdrawals in the souther sector...

2. A similar action is being conducted at the present time in the territory of the Army Group Ukraine-North (General Field Marshal Model). Even in this politically especially preferred Galizian territory recruiting measures were being taken with the aim to collect 135,000 laborers to be organized in battalions for the construction of fortifications. The youths over 17 were to be detailed to the SS Division and those under 17 to the SS auxiliary. This action which has been going on for several weeks has not led to any political disturbances. While it is true that the population has to be recruited by force, they do show a certain understanding, later on, for this measure of purely military necessity. Provided, of course, that they receive correct treatment, good food and lodgings, etc.

The unified organization of parents in labor battalions makes it possible to extract this group as a whole in the case of withdrawals which are quite conceivable in the case of Army Groups "Center" and South. The children already transported into the Reich would serve as a suitable incentive.

3. As to Army Group "Center" this measure is to be initiated in Army Territories, that is to say in those territories not under civil administration. During a conference with the Chief of Staff of the 9th Army I gained the impression that the action will be executed, if necessary, even without the consent of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Territories of the East.

4. If the Ministry for the East should not support or execute this action, it is expected that the procurement will be undertaken by the GBA (Generalbevollmaschtiger fuer den Arbeitseinsatz - General Deputy for the Mobilization of Labor). Army Group "Center" and especially 9th Army thought it of greatest importance not to let the children be put to work in the Reich through the General Deputy for the Mobilization of Labor. They preferred the offices of the Reichs-minister for the Occupied Territories of the East (R.M.f.d.b.O.). Only through these offices did they believe to have a guarantee for correct and proper treatment. This desire of the Army Group is a particular expression of confidence towards the Ministry for the East. Army Group desires that the action be accomplished under the most loyal conditions, as had been done previously in the case of recruiting for the SS Auxiliary. They further desired special arrangements regarding care, mail exchange with parents etc. As far as possible the children are to remain in groups according to their village communities, then be collected in small camps in the Reich where they would be at the disposal of trade establishments. These technical matters have already been discussed. They can be accomplished with the help of the offices of the HITLER YOUTH (HJ) through the Youth Bureau of the Ministry. Thus the Ministry is also able to exercise political guidance over the juveniles and has them at its disposal at all times. If I should re-occupy the territory the Ministry of the East could return the juveniles in the proper manner. Together with their parents they would then most likely represent a positive political element during the reconstruction of the territory.

H1225 - 0079

2) To the Chief of the Political Directing Staff,
SS-Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER,

respectfully submitted with the request to re-submit the contents of this memorandum to the minister with view to reconsideration of the Minister's decision.

signed: BRANDENBERG

(Note in ink)

regarding the above-Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER received the memorandum on June 14. Consequently the Reichsminister has approved the Action.

signed: Str. June 16

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 031-PS

16 November 1945

I, Gerard Schaefer, 2d Lt Inf, O-1332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 031-PS.

Gerard Schaefer,

2d Lt, Inf

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 054-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Reichminister

For The Occupied Eastern Territories C.P., 7 October 1942

The Representative at the Army Sector B. L 14/10

To the
Reich Ministry
for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Chief Section I,

B E R L I N
Unter den Linden 63.

Reprint to Captain Lorenz Hq. of the High Command of the Army

Subject: Treatment of Ukrainian Specialists.

Enclosures: -2-

Attached I send you the copy of a report made by the Commandant of the Collecting Center for Specialists at Charkow. (report submitted at the end of September 1942) as well as the copy of a letter from April 1942.

Relative to the treatment of Ukrainian specialists in the Reich, I was asked by the Chief of Staff of the Commander in Chief to attend to the matter most emphatically since the complaints here never cease. I have discussed it thoroughly with the chief of section VII at the Commander in Chief's. I went to see Captain Schmid and visited the camp. As synopsis of the discussions with the gentlemen and reading of reports the following can be established in general:
a) With some few exceptions the Ukrainians employed individually in the Reich e.g. at small trade plants, as agricultural laborers, as domestic helps etc. are very satisfied with their conditions.
b) The Ukrainians sheltered in the community camps, however, complain very much.
The enclosed report of Captain Schmid reports these matters in detail.

The question of treatment of the Ukrainians, transported to the Reich as workers of the East worries the bureaus of the Army concerned a great deal. The Commander in Chief urged me, to visit some of the camps in the Reich myself as soon as possible and to report to the proper authorities in order to bring about immediate relief. The Army zone is by no means satisfied. All the circumstances of discontent contribute more and more to more people joining the bands or wandering away to the camp of the Bandera resp. other groups hostile to us.

The best propaganda of all would be to treat the workers of the East well; great demands are not made by the Ukrainians anyhow. If their treatment will only be some what better and humanely decent, these people, who make in part a good impression, will be more than satisfied, these people after all came to the Greater German Reich-at least at the beginning of the employment of workers of the East in the Reich- of their own free will and full of hope. The unsuitable treatment described in the reports is hardly propaganda and is not profitable for us. After all, we are not at war with the Ukrainian population and certainly not with people who by their voluntary enlistment for labor, help us to win the war.

It also would serve out purposes definitely better to utilize the specialist in his specialty.

(signed) Theurer

(Theurer)
1st Lieutenant.

H1225 - 0080

H1225-0081

----Copy of Copy----

Collecting Center for Skilled Workers at Charkow.

Captain Schmid, Commandant.

To the
Commander of the Army Sector B. , Section VII

C H A R K O W .

Subject: Abuses in the treatment of Ukrainian skilled workers.

By reason of my capacity as commandant of the Collecting Center for Skilled workers and the transport of skilled workers to the Reich connected with it and thereby being in touch with the various groups of the Ukrainian population, I am informed of the morale of the Ukrainians in the extended surroundings of the Eastern Ukraine. Resulting from this knowledge I have to state that an atmosphere of animosity has taken the place of the original attitude toward the Reich. This sudden change of mood is connected partly with the scarcity of food for the civilian population caused by the war and intensified by the measures for centralization-The more important motive- the extreme abuses which have taken place at various times in the treatment of skilled workers shipped to Germany.

Since a prosperous economic cooperation with the 35 million people of the Ukraine lies within the interest of our coming generations and since the Ukrainians themselves are organically healthy, very capable of development and rich in valuable and willing constructive forces, it is necessary to prevent in time an estrangement starting at the roots and to recognize the beginnings of a disastrous development before it is too late, and to take effective countermeasures.

I. Abuses in recruiting.

AT the beginning of the action the recruiting worked on the basis of voluntary enlistment. Later on a certain pressure had to be put on to reach certain minimum quotas. This however did not give a license to the starosts and to their militia, entrusted with the drafting, to the brutalities mentioned in the following.

The starosts resp. village elders are frequently corruptable, they continue to have the skilled workers, whom they drafted, dragged from their beds at night to be locked up in cellars until they are shipped . Since the male and female workers often are not given any time to pack their luggage etc., many skilled workers arrive at the Collecting Center for Skilled Workers with equipment entirely insufficient(without shoes, only two dresses, no eating and drinking utensils, no blankets etc.). In particularly extreme cases new arrivals therefore have to be sent back again immediately to get the things most necessary for them. If people do not come along at once, t threatening and beating of skilled workers by the above mentioned militia is a daily occurence and is reported from most of the communities. In some cases women were beaten unitl they could no longer march. One bad case in particular was reported by me to the commander of the civil police here (colonel Samek) for severe punishment (place Sozolinkow, district Dergatschi). The encroachments of the starosts and the militia are of a particularly grave nature because they usually justfy themselves by claiming that all that is done in the name of the German Armed Forces. In reality the latter have conducted themselves almost throughout in a highly understanding manner toward the skilled workers and the Ukrainian population. The same, however, can not be said of some of the administrative agencies. To illustrate this be it mentioned, that a woman once arrived being dressed with barely more than a shirt.

Particularly distressing is the fact that, on account of issued ordnances to prevent smuggling, all foodd acquired by the skilled workers and the rest of the population by buying or bartering household utensils etc. is being taken away by the militia on the way. This is not rarely accompanied by beatings(without regard to objections or given circumstances).

It happened that skilled workers who came to Germany had sold or bartered their own belongings partly or completely in that way, thus they owned neither household furniture etc. nor any other goods or food. By combatting smuggling in that manner, unfortunately only too often very poor people are being affected and robbed of their last property, while the real smugglers are hard to catch. Furthermore food has disappeared from the market due to a freezing of prices.

Family members left behind and formerly supported by those who went to Germany get social care. This, however, is only the case in the city of Charkow, not in the case of people on the country(note:used to be the case, now all get special food distrubution, the hardship thus is removed) . The taking away of food resp. the sale of goods mentioned above often results in considerable hardships for those left behind and has sometimes strong effects, since neither communal nor recitrocal assistance exist here.

Very depressing for the morale of the skilled workers and the population is the effect of those persons shipped back from Germany for having become disabled or not having been fit for labor commitment from the very beginning. Several times already transports of skilled workers on their way to Germany have crossed returning transports of such disabled persons and have stood on the tracks alongside of each other for a longer period of time. These returning transports are insufficiently cared for. Nothing but sick, injured or weak people , mostly 50-60 to a car, are usually escorted by 3-4 men. There is neither sufficient care or food. The returnees made frequently unfavorable-but surely exaggerated-statements relative to their treatment in Germany and on the way. As a result of all this and of what the people could see with their own eyes, a psychosis of fear was evoked among the specialist workers resp. the whole transport to Germany. Several transport leaders- of the 62nd and the 63rd in particular-reported thereto in detail. In one case the leader of the transport of skilled workers observed with own eyes how a person who died of hunger was unloaded from a returning transport on the side track.(1st Lt. Hofmann of the 63rd transport, Station Darniza). Another time it was reported that 3 dead had to be deposited by the side of the tracks on the way and had to be left behind unburied by the escort. It is also regrettable that these disabled persons arrive here without any identification . According to the reports of the transport commanders one gets the impression that these persons unable to work are assembled, penned into the wagons and are sent off provided only by a few men escort, and without special care for food and medical or other attendance. The Labor Office at the place of arrival as well as the transport commanders confirm this impression.

II. Deficiencies on Transport.

During the transport to Germany provisions should be made for food, water and drinks, answering the call of nature, medical care, orderly transportation, avoidance of maltreatment, delousing according to regulation, and supervision. To take care of all this a military escort is detailed consisting of 1 car commander for each car, 1 train guard for every 6 cars, 1 supply man for every 5 cars, and 1 control staff for every 3 cars. This is the minimum strength required according to corresponding reports of all transportscommanders. With less than that orderly care and transportation of specialists is no longer secured. It has been often confirmed that insufficient and unistructed escorts caused fatal accidents, insufficient food and care escape of hundreds of workers, most brutal maltreatment with consequent disorder and confusion. Unfortunately the escorts were depleted on the way in various manners by Army details resp. by commanders for the supervision of furloughs or after the transports were taken over by the police. This always affected the transports unfavorably. The transports commanders are instructed to secure the interests of the transports by all possible means against encroachments of all kind. They are of vital importance for the Great German Reich.

Recently the practice started of handing the transports over to new escorts in Przemysl. These escorts are under the command of a delegate of the German Labor Front or the Ministry of Labor. This practice is clearly against the regulations and rules of the Reich Marshal and the Deputy General for Labor Supply. Taking a good management of the transport by the delegates for granted, incoming reports here list the following deficiencies:

H1225 - 0082

The EThe escorts are understaffed which causes in part lack of care and food and rough treatment, Doctors and released female domestic helpers are detained in camps without authority for want of supplemantary identification papers, Social care is lacking. A verbal report at hand relates in detail and with the witnesses the irresponsibility and indecent conduct of delegate, Albert Nuessen who took over the 62nd transport. The transfer to the camp is made as fast as possible and not perfect. The railroad offices are of course directed to support the transport commanders. Unfortunately, however, some of the office chiefs of the railroad treat the transports of specialists often as very immaterial. The chief of transportation in Romodan e.g. statedd tb a transport commander that these transports are not important. Yet the Feuhrer himself ordered these transports, and the problem of work power was declared to be the most important and urgent in order to increase the potential of armament!

The food situation of the transports is now somewhat improved after giving right notice ahead of time. Previously some of the food stations failed grossly. However, it happens again and again that in spite of giving advance notice of the transports strength in time, no warm or cold food is ready or available. Sometimes this is due to military or hospital transports which passed through before. This can be easily understood. Sometimes, however, the notice was not passed on or simply nothing at all was done. In the Reich it is generally better. Of course it happens when trains are detoured a great deal that the specialists go hungry for days. The iron ration is always taken along and also used. It mostly depends on the transport commander and the office chief for social care how unforseen food difficulties are overcome. The Army offices show always greatest understanding for supplying these transports, the deputies of the labor front most of the time fulfill their oppointments well, however some of the deputies of the attendance service have completely failed in their duties. The transport commanders are instructed to give exact names and conditions in the future. The red cross which at times is overburdened helps with the supplying; unfortunately, however, the attitude and behavior of many female red cross workers toward the specialists is based often on uncomprehension of the Fuehrer's great action in regard to Eastern workers; and they treat especially the female workers in an outrageous manner. Food also has been refused at times with the reference that these were "Russian swine". Nobody pays attention to the fact that these are Ukrainians, because there is a lack of information to that effect. In reference to this , attention is called to the fact that it has happened on several occasions that people have broken out of the cars after several days of hungering, hurried into the nearby villages, sold their goods and acquired food. In such cases of course, it is not to be expected that they all come back. Such gross incidents of the transports o of the first months have not, to our knowledge been repeated in the summer. However, it has been reported that about 500 workers escaped along the route out of a transport which started from Kiev, accompanied by only a few policemen, supposedly 5 in all, (and without medical personel) and which convoy was badly supplied and taken care of.

To understand the supply problem, it is important to know that often only a short time is being alloted for the feeding of the many hundred people by the train commander or the railway station officer. Therefore all the workers can only be fed before the departure of the train if there is a sufficient amount of accompanying and attendance personnel and if the food is handed out quickly at several distrubuting points; in additiin close cooperation of the workers is needed. Because the transports must often stop 1-3 Km outside of the stations it still happens frequently that small part of the workers remain without rations because the engineers in spite of agreements, the stationmaster let the trains take off without warning. On the basis of reported incidents, attention must be called to the fact that is irresponsible to keep the workers locked in the cars for many hours so that they cannot even take care of the calls of nature. It is evident that the people of a transport must be given an opportunity from time to time in order to get drinking water, to wash, and in order to relieve themselves. Cars have been showed in which people had made holes so that they could take care of the calls of nature.

H1225 - 0083

When nearing bigger stations persons should, if possible relieve themselves far from these stations.

The following abuses were reported from the delousing stations:

In the womens and girl's shower rooms, services was partly performed by men or men would mingle around or even helped with the soaping! ; and vice versa, there was female personnel in the men's shower rooms; men also for some time were taking photographs in the women's shower rooms. Since mainly Ukrainian peasants were transported in the last months, as far as the female portion of these are concerned they are mostly of a high moral standard and used to strict decency, they must have considered such a treatment as a national degradation. The above mentioned abuses have been, according to our knowledge, settled by the intervention of the transport commanders. The reports of the photographing were made from HALLE;the reports about the former were made from Kiewerce. Such incidents in complete discard with the honor and respect of the Greater German Reich may still occur again here or there.

III. Abuses inside Germany.

Undoubtedly the higher authorities in the Reich do everything to attend - in the best manner to the workers from the East, especially from the Ukraine, who have been called to Germany. In most of the enterprises,too, in the countries and in households, one is not only satisfied most of the time with the Ukrainian women and girls as help, but they are also treated with a happy solicitude and with understanding for their position and for our relations to the Ukraine.

Here too, unfortunately voices are heard that tell of bad treatment in the collecting as well as other camps. All the time do people tell about beatings and thrashings but constantly also do they write about them. It seems that especially these men who have functions pertaining to order and security violate sometimes very much, the limits of admissability and identify the Ukrainians as Bolshevics while they have actually for decades opposed themselves to Bolshevism as its natural enemies. The camp commanders also, usually show no understanding for the Ukrainians. The treatment in the camps is described as being bad and very brutal.

With regard to food, it is being felt in Germany that in a war for life and death, it is but natural to umpose harsh restrictions in the first place on foreigners who have been up to the present in the enemy's camp. No doubt the Reich and the businesses make efforts to keep the workers who were brought in, in good health and working condition. If abuses take place here, it is harmful to ourselves and should be remedied in each single case.

Disadvantageous also is the fact that a great portion of the German population considers the Ukrainian labor forces as their worst enemies and as Russian Bolshevists and treat them accordingly. A definite clarification is urgently needed here. In the face of such an attitude of the Ukrainians it will be completely impossible to have for decades and centuries a successful and durable solution for the great economical and political problem of the East especially of the Southern part.

Until recently yet, the postal communication problem of the specialists with their country was not fully solved and gave cause to ill roumor and depression. At present an improvement is being planned.

Here in the Ukraine thousands of recruiting notices and placards have been put out to get cooperation from the people and urging them to report to the Reich with the assurance of best treatment. Therefore, considering this and also the above mentioned abuses, it would seem to be of interest to the Reich, and necessary for the security of our future race and to prevent a later evil, to prevent by all means an alienation of the Ukraine with its precious territories and population by settling vicious abuses and by a clarification of the situation.

H1225 - 0084

Certified True Copy
C.P., 5 Oct 1942
illegible signature
Envelope
At the V.O. of the Reichs Ministry for the occupied territories of the East.
Deputy with Army, Territory B.
Official seal

----Copy of Copy----

Copy of a letter of a graduate engineer given to the Specialist Collecting Camp.

(Translated from the orginal in the Specialist Collecting Camp.)
27 April 42
Camp Dabendorf
Berlin
Reich Railway direction.

Mister Franz H. Ergard and H. Nester!

Good Day!

As I have told you in my letter of 20 Apr. 42, we have been transported to the GRUNEWALD Railroad car repair factories. In the first week I have worked as a manual laborer in the main warehouse of the works. I have unloaded coal, have dug the ground and have stacked lumber. This is supposed to be the "employment of Specialists" in their own line of work. The question constantly arises, why did I go to Germany, maybe that I who volunteered as a specialist (graduate engineer) for Germany, am to be transformed into a banned prisoner? I wonder why? What misdeeds have I committed against Germany? On the contrary, I have believed all those who spoke in Charkow about the workers's life in Germany. My attitude toward Germany has remained kind and friendly, I want to work, but I do not want to be led astray, to be treated as a civilian prisoner and without any care, or as a forgotten man who can find nowhere and receives from nobody, care and moral backing. I had hoped that we would be treated humanely and quite differently. It should be clear that I did not come to Germany to beg for charity. I had a job in Charkow and a decent working place; this I have renounced for the good of Germany and sacrificed for the improvment of the condition of my family. It was clear to me that I had to help that state that delivered me from the Bolshevist yoke, from this yoke under which I had to live for 24 years. Now I had expected a better future for myself. Our food ration consists of : at 4 o'clock in the morning 3/4 of a liter of tea, in the evening at 6 o'clock 3/4 of a liter of soup and 250 grams of bread a day. That is all. With such food we have to dig the ground and great requiremants are made from us just like from manual laborers. On account of the undernorishment and the heavy work I am weak and exhausted today and I don't know if I can endure and survive this much longer. To what conditions thoughtlessness can drive a man! Into a condition which will problably not be pleasant to anybody.

I beg you all, deliver me, help that I can go back to my family! If this is impossible, case my condition otherwise I may commit a stupidity, escape or suicide.

There is no possibility to continue to live like this.

Your,

Grigori.

P.S. : Expect with impatience to hear from you. What is the possibility of sending me a work suit which in my stupidity I have not taken along.

H1225-0085

Certified copy of Original

5 Oct. 42

Mamperl

employee

(At the V.O. of the Reich Ministry of the occupied territories of the East.
Deputy with Army , territory B.)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 054-PS

Nov 19, 1945.

I , ERNST W. COHN, Pfc, 33 92 57 38, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document 054-PS

ERNST W. COHN,
Pfc.
33 92 57 38

H1225 - 0086

H1225 - 0087

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 064-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Letterhead - NSDAP

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

at present in Berlin, 27 Sept 40
Bo-An
Rubber stamp:
Chancellery Rosenberg
Received No.2565. 1 Oct 1940

To
Reichsleiter A. ROSENBERG
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Dear party member Rosenberg:

I am sending you a photostatic copy of a letter from Gauleiter FLORIAN dated 23 Sept 1940 and I request you to take action on it.

Heil Hitler !

Yours very respectfully

signed: M. BORMANN

Enclosure

H1225-0088

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 064-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL
continued

Letterhead of the NSDAP

Gauleitung — Duesseldorf

Duesseldorf 23 Sept 1940

Subject: Lecture of Major General von RABENAU
Our file: Fl./V.
Department: The Gauleiter

Personal

Receipt stamp
Deputy of the Fuehrer
27 Sept 1940

To the Deputy of the Fuehrer
Party member
Rudolf HESS
Munich

Photocopy
(penciled)

Dear Party Member Hess:

A pamphlet entitled "The Spirit and Soul of the Soldiers" written by Major General Dr. h.c. (doctor, honorus causa) von RABENAU has appeared in the publications section of the NSDAP. Group I: German Military Might, published by the Central Publishing Co. of the NSDAP, Successors to Franz Eher Inc. Ltd. (G.m.b.H.) Berlin.

I cannot but point out this spiritual outpouring as a digression, at least as inadequate. It is on the same order as the many lectures which General von RABENAU gave to officers before the present war and its tendencies are directed against the concept of the German soldier which was born with the national-socialistic revolution, even if this tendency is cleverly kept to a minimum in this case. Just as in his lectures, RABENAU uses the method of arbitrary juggling with philosophic learning, which on one hand displays a widespread knowledge, and on the other consciously holds back from the clarity for which we strive with the national-socialistic world philosophy. (Weltanschauung).

As I have reported before in conversation with you, General von RABENAU gave a lecture in Aachen some time before this war to a group of some 60 to 70 younger officers and about 15 leaders of the party who were invited, and among whom I chanced to be, about the development of the people's army. According to RABENAU, the present people's army began about 1813 during the wars of Liberation (Napoleonic) and developed in the decades which followed to its present size, thanks to the great German qualities of soldiery which reached their zenith in the army of one hundred thousand men. The national-socialistic revolution which created the popular will for soldiery, and with it the developments for the establishment of the first German people's army is not mentioned in any way, much less, in the role of being the dynamic creative force. RABENAU contented himself with presenting only a few quotations from the Fuehrer's "Mein Kampf". The politically ignorant officers got the impression, as RABENAU knew how to talk vividly and convincingly, that the size of the present day people's army was an accomplishment of the old military forces, and in their later thinking they will ask themselves: "Why is there so much emphasis on the Party? Why invite the Party fuehrers ? This is an affair for soldiers."

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When I asked a question after the lecture, which unfortunately did not offer a discussion period, and explained to him that he was in no wise justified by history, that he had denied the mother of the people's army, the Revolution, the Party, he overbore me in the arrogant manner which is peculiar to him with references to Indian, Chinese, French, English and German philosophies in order to prove to me in front of several listeners that his lecture presentation was correct. I replied with the philosophic ideas which I have won in the practical struggle of life, and insisted on the correctness of my concept. He professes not to be able to allow my contentions because they were not scientifically based. According to all appearances only those philosophic ideas are scientifically based, for him, which were developed before the national-socialistic revolution.

The inadequacy of RABENAU made itself clear at the close of this conversation, when the church came into the debate as the educational factor (Erziehungsfaktor). After he had affirmed the necessity of the churches, RABENAU said with emphasized self assurance something like the following, "Dear Gauleiter, the Party is making mistake after mistake in the business with the churches. Obtain for me the necessary powers from the Fuehrer, and I guarantee that I shall succeed in a few months in establishing peace with the churches for all times". After this catastrophic ignorance I gave up the conversation about the importance of philosophic ideas for our ordinary life (Volksleben).

Dear Party Member HESS: The reading of General von RABENAU's pamphlet "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier" has reminded me again of this. In this brochure, just as at that time, RABENAU affirms the necessity of the church, streightforward and clearly, even if it is prudently careful. He writes on page 28:

> "There could be more examples, they would suffice to show that soldier in this world can scarcely get along without thoughts about the next one."

Because General von RABENAU is falsely based spiritually, I consider his activities as an educator in spiritual affairs as dangerous, and I am of the opinion that his educational writings are to be dispensed with absolutely, and that the publications section of the NSDAP can and must renounce these writings.

If such spiritual educational work should be done, in the interests of the German armed forces, then the Publications Section of the NSDAP can be permitted to accept for publication only brochures about "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier" which point out most strongly the permanent danger for "Spirit and Soul of the Soldier". The churches with their Christianity are this danger against which the struggle must always be carried on.

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I considered it my duty to tell you again of my concept of General von RIBBENAU, as well as to convey my criticism of the Publications Section of the NSDAP.

Heil Hitler

signed: FLORIAN
Gauleiter

official seal of
Gauleiter
Gau Duesseldorf

enclosure.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 064-PS

I, Fred Niebergall, 2nd Lt.Inf. 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages: and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document Nr. 064-PS

Fred Niebergall,
2nd Lt.Inf.
0-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 070-PS-
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff.

Munich 33, April 25, 1941
The Brown House
III D - Schw
1180/0

Chancellory Rosenberg
Receipt No 4746 Urg 5 May 41
Submitted to the RL on
May 6
H

To the
Fuehrer's Commissioner for the
Supervision of the entire mental
and world-philosophical training
and education of the NSDAP

Berling W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17

Subject: Nationsl Socialist School Services

Copy to
Party member
Scheller
5 April 41
complied

Dr. Stell-
brecht
stang
complied
6 April

We are inducing schools more and more to reduce and abolish religious morning services. Similarly, the confessional and general prayers in several parts of the Reich have already been replaced by national socialist mottos. I would be grateful to know your opinion on a future national socialist morning service instead of the present confessional morning services which are usually conducted once per week.
Should those services be held at designated times, that is once per week or once every other week, or should they only be held at special occasions? I would further appreciate your advice on whether you have prepared concrete suggestions for the arrangement of such national socialist school services. If so I would be grateful to receive them.

Heil Hitler!

signed: KRUEGER (?)?

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 070 PS

12 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 070 PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 072-PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Führer
Staff Commander

Führer Headquarters 19 April 1941
Führer Bureau (Bo/Fu)

Chancellory Rosenberg
No 4609 H, 21 April 41
Shown to the Reichsleiter
on the 22. 4
(rubber stamp)

To Mr.
Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr.17

Copy to
Utikal

Dear party member Rosenberg!

In connection with the received draft of the decree I attended, as ordered, a speech made by SS Brig Gen HEYDRICH. The latter called attention to the fact that the sentence. "In the confiscations undertaken, or to be undertaken in the Reich area, of the property of edeological opponents, the same rules apply", anticipates a regulation which has so far not been introduced and would for the first time set a precedent through this decree-draft. Moreover, the regional governments (Gauleitungen) are never allowed to carry out confiscations.

Gruppenführer HEYDRICH further pointed out that he could under no circumstances recognize the attempted regulation in the final sentence of your decree-draft, since there existed some objections to it. The scientific treatment of the ideological opposition could only be done in conjunction with the political police work. Only the material should be handed over to you, and the seminar respectively. If a speedier treatment through your office is necessary, duplicates and photocopies should be put at your disposal.

The Führer emphasized that in the Balkans the use of your experts would not be necessary, since there were no art-objects to be confiscated. In Belgrade only the collection of Prince Paul existed, which would be returned to him completely. The remaining material of the lodges, etc. would be seized by the organs of Gruppenführer HEYDRICH.

The libraries and art objects of the monasteries, confiscated in the Reich, were to remain for the time being in these monasteries, insofar as the Gauleiters had not determined otherwise. After the war, a careful examination of the stock could be undertaken. Under no circumstances, however, should a centralization of all the libraries be undertaken; the Führer has repeatedly rejected this suggestion.

signed: M.BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 072-PS

12 November 1945

I FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt.Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 072-PS

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt.Inf.
01335567

H1225 - 0092

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 084-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

Central Office (Zentralstelle) for Members of Eastern Nationals. In (ZO)

Berlin NW 7, The 30 Sept

Hegelplatz 2

Concerning: Present Status of the question of Eastern Laborers.

The commitment and treatment of foreign laborers, who have been brought into the Reich from occupied Eastern territories, depicts a proceeding which will not only be of sifnificant importance to the German war production and the securing of food, but also for the carrying out of German administrative interests in a former Soviet area. Two large fields of action are effected by the way in which the prblems connected with the inclusion of millions of Eastern nationals in the Reich are solved:

1) Development of the war situation
2) The enforcement of the German claim to leadership in the East after the war.

When the call for labor in Germany was increased in January, 19 among the occupied Eastern territories, this set up a situation among those classes of Russian and Ukrainian civilians concerned wh had by all means the appearance of a risk. Even if one group (the volunteers) set excessive hopes on the journey into the Reich under the impression of irresponsible promises while the other (forced laborers) left their homes reluctantly or at least with misgivings because of memories of former Bolshevist deportations as well as planted anti-German rumors, the fact remains that the trip to Germa had to be felt as journey into the unknown not only by the two conc ned but also by those relatives who remained behind because of the isolation of the USSR from Europe for decades. The public judgement of the Reich and its leadership would just as dependent upon the outcome of this measure taken by the German military and civilian authorities in the occupied Eastern territories. The employment in Germany offered an unusual opportunity to learn to know by personal experience, which no propaganda could replace. The greater German Reich was much slander by the Soviet press, and the National Socialistic position to the working class and thus to gain a basis of compar ison to the corresponding Communistic doctrines and methods. This m nt no more nor less, than that the draft of Eastern laborers would of importance in the development of polictical opinions among the Eastern nationalsttowards the power which was presently occupying the region which would aid measures taken to accomplish the recruit the commitment, the housing etc, In the Reich, which should have be taken into consideration from the start, since in view of the necce ity to keep the aid of the native inhabitants in the huge areas be- hind the front, it is especially that factors which cannot be contr olled by regulations or orders, namely the frame of mind, which is of war potential value.

Instead of taking consideration fo this, the drafting and the employment as well as the housing, treatment etc. of the so called Eastern laborers has so far been taken care of exclusively according to labor technical and the security police points of view, with the result that the headquartes responsible for this were able to report the due numerical fulfilment of the program as well as the security of the German nationality and of the businesses. At the s time, however, facts had to be hushed which could have been avoided not only in the interests of German prestige and to the satisfactio of the occupied Eastern territories but which even today cost the lives of thousands of German soldiers by their efforts. These fact which up to the Fall of 1942, have undergone only part or incomplet changes, among others, the following.

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1) The concept of the workers from the occupied territories of the USSR was narrowed down to the labor-and social-legal term "Eastern Laborers". A labor condition among "Foreigners" was hereby created in a segregated "Employment under Special Conditions" which had to be looked upon by those effected, as degrading.

2) The drafting of Eastern workers and women workers often occurred without the necessary examination of the capabilities of those concerned, so that 5-10 out of a hundred, sick and children, were transported along. On the other hand, in those places where no volunteers were obtained, instead of using the lawful employment obligations coercive measures were used by the police(Imprisonment penal expedition, and similar measures.)

3) The Employment in businesses was not undertaken by considering the occupation and previous training but according to the chance assignment of the individual to the respective transports or transient camps.

4) The Lilleting did not follow the policies according to which the other foreigners are governed, but just as for civilian prisoners in camps which were fenced in with barbed wire and were heavily guarded, from which no exit was permitted.

5) The Treatment by the guards was on the average without intelligance and cruel so that the Russian and Ukrainian workers, in enterprises with foreign laborers of different nationalities, were exposed to the scornof the Poles and the Czechs among other things.

6)The food and care was so bad and insufficient in the camps for the Eastern Laborers being employed in the industry and in the mines that the good average capability of the camp members dropped down shortly and many sicknesses and deaths took place.

7) Paymant was carried out in the form of a ruling in which the industrial worker would keep on the average 2 or 3 RM each week and the farm laborers even less, so that the transfer of pay to their homes became illusory, not to mention the fact there had been no satisfactory procedure developed for this.

8) The postal service with their families was not feasible for months because of the lack of a precautionary ruling., so that instead of factual reports, wild rumors arrived in thier countries,- among other means by means of emigration.

9) The promises which had been made time and time again in the areas of enlistment stood in contradiction with those facts mentioned under 3-8.

Apart from the natural impairment of the frame of mind and capabilities which these measures, as well as conditions, brought with them, the result was that the Soviet propaganda took over the matter and evaluated it carefully. Not only the actual conditions and the letters which reached the country, inspite of the initial blockade, as well as the stories of fugitives and such, but also the clumsy publications in the German press of the legal rulings relative to the matter gave them enough to manipulate with. Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotov in his note to the enemy powers referred already in April 1942 to this, especially in para. III of this document in which among others it is stated:

"The German administration is treading under its feet the long recognized laws and customs governing war, in that it has given the orders to the troops to take into captivity all male civilians and in many places even the women, and to use against them those measures which the Hitlerites have introduced towards prisoners of war. This does not only mean slave labor for the captured peaceful inhabitants but in most cases it also means inescapable starvation or death through sickness, corporal punishmants, and organized mass murders."

"The deportation of peaceful inhabitants to the rear,

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which has been widely practiced by the German-Fascist army, begins to take on a mass character. It is carried out under direct rulings of the German High Command (OKW) and its effects are especially cruel in the immediate rear areas during a retreat of the German army. In a series of documents, which have been found with the staffs of destroyed German units, there is a directive to the order of the High-Command under Nr. 2974/41 of 6 Dec. 1942 which directs that all grown men are to be deported from occupied populated points into prisoner of war camps. From the order to the 37th Infantry Regiment of the 6th Division of 2 Dec., 1941 under the heading "About the deportation of the Civilian Population" it can be deduced that for the period from the 4 to the 12 Dec the capture and forceful deportation of the total population of 7 villages to the German rear areas was planned, for which a carefully worked out plan was proposed."

"Sometimes all the inhabitants were deported, sometimes the men were torn away from their families or mothers were separated from thier children. Only the smallest number of these deported people have been able to return to their home village. These returnees report terrible degradations, heaviest forced labor, abundant deaths among inhabitants because of starvation and tortures, and murder by the Fascists of all the weak, wounded, and sick."

Further, there are even today announcements in the Soviet newspapers as well as radio about the treatment of Eastern laborers which might have as an effect a strengthening of the moral power to resist in the Red Army. Further, there is mentioned the text of a letter which arrived in ORDSHONIKIDSEGRAD from a Russian girl and which was published in a "Proclamation"of the police administration of the North-Western Front of the Red army under the heading of "A Russian Girl in Cologne", attaching in connection with it an effective propaganda viewpoint about the "Fascist Forced Laborers" in Germany.

"Do you know"-, it goes on at the end of the proclamation,- "that every one of us who goes to Germany will meet the same fate as Olga Selesnewa! Do not forget that the German monster will make each and every one of you, who has remained behind, a slave on your own soil or drag you to eternal forced labor in Germany! Dear brothers and sisters... Go to the partisan detachments! Injure the German occupants at every step. Hit the Hitler thieves everywhere and continuously. The Russian soil shall become their graves!"

The effects of this large scale documentary proven radio-press-and leaflet propaganda, operating even into German administered territories, must be considered as one of the main reasons for this year's stiffening of the Soviet resistance as well as the threatening increase of guerilla bands up to the borders of the General Government.

In the meantime, after a betterment of the condition of the Eastern laborers had been insisted upon, not only by the main office for politics in the Reichs ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, which hasbeen able to find support in the repeated requests by the High Command of the Armed Forces, but also by the gentleman charged with the responsibility for all labor employment as well as the Department of Labor Employment in the German Labor Movement, which has the supervision of the Eastern Laborers--those previously existing legal and police rulings have been mitigated and the conditions in the 8-10,000 camps in the Reich have, on the whole, been improved. Thus those fixed wages, which have been determined by the tables of recompensation in a ruling of the Council of Ministers, upon which deductions were made upto 75%, have been replaced by new tariffs. The Eastern Laborers were left free of duty according to it, and the taxes were payed in a form of an Eastern Laborer Tax by the owner of the enterprise(Ruling of Council of Ministers for the Defense of the Reich of 30/6/42. Thus after many months of negotiations, with the cooperation of the Central Economic Bank in ROWNO, a salary transfer, in the form of a

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saving stamp procedure, was regulated. Thus, the ruling of the Reichs Chief of the SS of 20/2/42 prescribing barbed wire has been dropped by a supplementary ruling of 9/4/42 and at the same time, in exceptional cases, groups were permitted to go out under German guards, of late, it has even been permitted under their own supervision. The food supply was adjusted by a special delivery letter of the Reichs Food minister dated 17/4/42, to a degree where the "Soviet Civilian Laborer", as well as the prisoners of war received a uniform ration. This was still not enough compared to the normal amount of food given to those employed in the industry and in the mines, besides it was still much less and worse than that for the Poles, but it was an improvement however, compared to former conditions. Furthermore the postal communication has been adjusted for those Eastern Laborers who come from the civilian administered as well as those who are from the regions directly to the rear of the army,- at least theoretically,-. On account of the burden placed on the censorship office for foreign countries the High Command of the Armed Forces has recently asked again for a reduction of this measure.

In spite of the improvements mentioned as well as others, which in many cases can be traced back to the personal intervention of the Deputy General of Labor Employment., the total situation of the Eastern Laborer (sampling date: 1 October 1942) must still be considered unsatisfactory namely, not only in respect to the differences in the treatment of industrial workers and farm laborers but in the differences found in the different States and enterprises. On the average there are still about 40% of the lodgings for Eastern laborers which would not meet the requirements even if all the wartime restrictions were considered. Among these are a frightening number of camps whose conditions are such as to destroy the success of the attempt of improving relationship and the corresponding radiating uplift of the morale within the Eastern territories. Not even to mention the fact that the marking OST (East) an identification ordered by the police, is being felt as degrading there remains such a quantity of grievances and problems that it would be impossible to relate them now. Only the following points are to be mentioned:

1) The Enlisting and Employing of persons of German Parentage, as Eastern laborers.

Several observations made by the commission from the central office to inspect camps, as well as petitions which have reached them, show that persons of German parentage were enlisted,- without against regulations,- as Eastern Laborers. Even if they are not recognized people of German parentage according to the RKFesti[illegible]-gung", they are, however persons of German descent and with German names, as Mr. Middelhauve could establish in a camp near Berlin. It is to be doubted that the branch offices of the suboffice for Germans living in Foreign countries had enough qualified help who could separate these persons capable of becoming Germans again.

2) Enlisting and Employing as Eastern Laborers of Tartars from the Crimea.

To increase the fighting numbers of the Tartar legions it would be indispensable to return all those Tartars, who have been employed in the Reich as Eastern Laborers, to their homes before the coming of winter; a similar report to the "GBA" is being prepared. Besides climatical reasons, the necessity for this return is to intensify the wine and tobacco growths in the Crimea by experienced help and at the same time, to prevent the invasion of Greek and Bulgarian planters and traders. To prepare this return as well as to deal with other Tartar problems a commissioner, namely a Crimean Tartar, has been installed by the "ZO". In the meantime, difficulties have arisen because of the effect of the furloughing of Tartar Eastern Laborers for participation in the Mohammedan festival during the 4th and 5/10/42 as well as the procurement of the meat and millet supply needed for this occasion. The authority in these and similar matters will have to be voiced, at the time of their return, by those White Ruthanian Tartars who

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have been selected for resettlement.

3) Enlisting and Employing as Eastern Laborers of Ukrainians from Transnistrian.

During an inspection of the camps for munition workers at Tarchin (Kr. Teltow) into which the Central Office was induced because an escape which became known to them, it was found that the Eastern Laborers employed there were enlisted January 1942 in Odessa. They do not come, according to para. I of the Rulings of the Council of Ministers dated 30/6/42, under the category of Eastern Laborers., but will have to be termed, because of the fact that the State of "Transnistrian" was placed in the Fall of 1941 under Rumanian sovereignty, as stateless members of the Kingdom of Rumania. To clarify this point for all times, negotiations have been made with the GBA and the Foreign Office as well as the Feldzeuginspektion of the Office for General Affairs in the High-Command of the Army.

4) Employment of Skilled Laborers in Occupations foreign to their skills.

Up until recently petitions have continually come to the publishers of camp newspapers to the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories, to the German Workers Front and in error also to the bureau for foreign nationals in the Reich from Eastern laborers [illegible] who are in occupations foreign to their skills or inferior to their skills, without the transfer proposals, which were approved by the central office as well as by other offices, having led to success--except in rare cases. Gauleiter Sauckel, who has repeatedly disclosed- the last time at the conference in Weimar on the 10 and 11/9/42- that the "inner arrangement" of the occupational employment would be his next point on the program, does not seem to be informed about the real conditions in which doctors, engineers, teachers, qualified skilled laborers and such are employed as unskilled workers, mechanics, as farmers, and farmers as industrial workers. In any case, one of his close associates, the Gauamtsleiter ORR [illegible] received the information about this which was given him by Dr. THILL, in accordance with instructions of the Centraloffice, with unusual interest.

5) Separation in employment of members of one Family.

The repeated separation of family members who have come to the Reich as Eastern Laborers and Eastern Women Workers(married couples, parents , brothers and sisters, and children) seems utterly contrary to the usual customs governing other employments of foreigners. The bringing together of those relatives who have been mistakenly separated during the transport is principally desired just as much as is the employment of family members in the same location. It does however, in practice encounter some difficulties. In order to make possible at least the transfer of information from both parties , the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories in August 1942, in conjunction with the Reich Main office and Reich Security Service has allowed the limited publication of encoded advertisements seeking information. Besides this an agreement has been made in September 1942 between the Central Office and the German Red Cross in accordance with which this organization will take over the communication between those Eastern Laborers separated in the Reich, keeping the place of employment secret however.

6) Disregarding the Nationality in Employment and Billeting.

The plan of the Herr Reichsmarshall to create special "Enterprises for the Russians" could not be accomplished as yet on account of reasons of wartime economy. The demands for a joint employment by the members of Eastern nationalities, according to their racial background could not be carried out in practice to any great degree. In addition to the reasons of business, the usual variegated composition of the transports coming from the great realms of the Reichs Commissariate Ukraine opposed it. Basically, a regrouping according to racial membership might be possible after completion of an examination of this membership

which would have to be made in conjunction with the issuance of employment permits for Eastern Laborers, especially when a group of foremen has been found among the Eastern Laborers based on partial pre-training independently of the solution to this question, the commissions from the Central Office will be striving to effect a rough sifting of the camps according to racial membership, and to house them accordingly in special barracks. The supplying of experienced interpreters for this job and than systematic instruction has been begun.

7) Distinctive, Mostly Insufficient Food Rations.

The inadequate food ration for Eastern Laborers is important not only in the matter of performance but also politically, since the majority of the help coming from the occupied Eastern territories were previously accustomed to better rations. After using up all the food supplies which had been brought along, a general lowering of the ability to work and of the morale was noticeable. The written request to the Herr Reichs Food-Minister on the matter, to examine the food quotas in respect to the fact that the Eastern Laborer was in a worse position in the matter of nourishment than the Poles, was answered by a telephone communication from the respective Chief of Section, that to his knowledge the Russians were better off than the Poles. With this ignorance of the condition decisive measures could hardly be expected on the part of the Reichs Food Ministry. Nevertheless Gauleiter Sauckel has declared, in Weimar as a part of his program, that the feeding of the German as well as the foreign laborer inside of Germany would be shortly adapted to the requirements in accordance with their performance - here he supported his program on an utterance of the Fuehrer - . In connection with this a conference took place in the Reichs Food Ministry on 29/9/42 in which an improved food quota of the Eastern Laborer was decided upon. The decree which is being co-signed by the High Command of the Armed Forces and the GBA (?), upon which the "Special Delivery Letter" of the 17/4/42 will be nullified, provides for laborers of all types an additional 1750 grams of potatoes, for workers in heavy industry an additional 200 grams, and for the group, to be newly instituted, of "overtime" and "night" workers a weekly 2600 grams of bread, 300 of meat, and 150 of fat. Besides this, instead of the tasteless bread made of turnips the usual kind will be delivered in the future. Even though a complete equality of food rationing with the other foreigners should be aspired to, this new measure, whose enforcement is imminent, will counteract the intestinal deseases and swelling of the stomach, as well as the sending of bread from relatives in the Ukraine, which can not be hindered on political grounds.

8) Partly insufficient, and Unjust Payment of Wages.

The wage adjustments for Eastern laborers and Eastern women workers must still be considered unsatisfactory even after the new wage scales, by the ruling of the Council of Ministers dated 30/6/42, as well as the lower evaluation of those agricultural workers who are quartered and fed free. The determining factor in keeping the net salary down is the necessity even today of maintaining the natural lower social level as compared to the German laborer, and to protect the German produce market as well as - in the case of transfer accounts - the enterprises in the domain of the Reichs Commissariate from an accumulation of surplus purchasing power. The Central Office took the viewpoint, in the conferences concerned with this matter, that it is far better to keep the wage level, as such, down than later to lower a nominally higher net salary to about half by means of the forced savings plan, repeatedly proposed by the Reichs Finance Minister. The change of the hourly pay scale, as well as pay on contracts and pay by means of premiums is therefore closely connected with the success of the voluntary stamp savings plan, which was installed in September 1942. This on the other hand will depend upon the fact that the saved amount, which has been sent to the respective home banks of the relatives in the form of savings books - a system which has finally been introduced by the Herr Reichs Commissar f the Ukraine - will at least be redeemable in cash to half of the amount shown, even if no interest is paid on it at the time. A change in

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 084-PS

Contd.

the question of wages, considering that this is the first time in bank technilogical procedure that savings and transfer accounts have been joined together would have prospects only if an eventual rearrangement does not materially raise the total wage increase of Eastern Laborers. A throttling measure would otherwise be necessary eventually which would shatter the trust in the honesty of the German social methods and would give irresponsible material to the Soviet propaganda. A way, to correctness in the matter of pay within the limitations determined by this viewpoint, could be seen in the proposal of the Reichs Trustee Dr. Kimmich, who expounded it in a short report in Weimar on 11/9/42. In accordance with this a plan for arranging salaries should be carried out by the industries by inserting increasing measures for past time, apprenticeship, and instructional work, to bring into prominence the principle of pay according to performance even in the occupied territories. The foundation for the pay scale based on this will be the evaluation according to eight categories of difficulty in the performance of work; the use of which would exclude the evaluation of previous preparatory training(in the judging of differences) in favor of the success in performance. The complete stoppage of wages would thereby be abolished with finality and the offering of work premiums be made possible to foreign laborers. This,-as Dr. Kimmich characterises it,- "Re-establishment of a just salary and contract" will have as an effect a general increase in performance which will be advertised as "The thanks of the German laborer to the combat soldier." Should these principles shortly be made obligatory in all the states, this would also bring, in connection with the measures of the project of occupational instruction, an improvement to the former Soviet specialist without having impaired the pre-eminence of the German specialist. The safeguarding of the superiority of the latter has ,in spite of the wartime needs among other things thereby guaranteed by the fact that the Herr Reichs Minister for armament and Ammunition has been able to carry out throught the High Command of the Armed Forces on September 1942, that these 500.000 German war industrial workers, who are going to be inducted during the winter half year, will only recieve an eight week training, after that they will, however, be returned to their key-positions in the plants. In how far the coming change of wage structure will effect not only the leading position of the German specialist as opposed to the Eastern Laborer but also the relationship between these and the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian workers is not to be seen in advance without further information. First of all, the Herr Reichs Minister of Finance will examine at the instigation of the Reichs Minister for the occupied Eastern Territories, if and in how far the increase of the so-called "Salary Equalizing Tax" as an addition to the Income Tax on the Lithuanian, Latvian,and Estonian in the Reich inspite of the low rate of 15% will in many cases place them worse off than comparable Eastern Laborers. This would be all the less tolerable as the employment of Eastern Laborers in the General Territory of Estonia leads up to the opposite problems.

9)Insufficiant Equipping of clothes and shoes.

The clothing of almost all Eastern Laborers, men and women, must be considered as insufficient. Transports were arriving even in the last days of the month of September whose occupants did not carry any winter clothing with them. The recruiting agents seem to leave the workers in the opinion that there is no winter in Germany and moreover, that the Eastern Laborers would receive everything they need. In view of the coming cold months and of the inadequacy of many quarters a catastrophe must arise on account of the existing lack of clothing and shoes, if a successful remedy is not found immediately. The main difficulties in the supplying of missing equipment, which has already led in our large industrial plant to the loss of 10% of its employees,-lies in the fact that the clothing set aside from the collection of textile goods, does not even come close to covering the demand and that the available booty as well as confiscated goods in occupied territories will not be handed out by the competent management without the delivery of the existing ration cards. Since the Eastern Laborer does not possess the latter this could then only be carried out if the enter-

H1225-0009

prises would requisition the needed clothing for the German workers and would offer those to the Eastern Laborers,-unfortunately however, deducting it from their wages from time to time. The sending of clothing, coats and shoes by the families of Eastern laborers by means of individual shipment can not be carried out without further directives on account of the necessity of delousing the garments at the border, wherefore a measure was proposed after previous negotiations of the Central office with the deputy of the Generalarbeitsführer [illegible] at the GBA under the direction of the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories; in accordance with this measure collective addresses will be sent to the occupied territories by the enterprises in collaboration with the censorship office and special collection offices set up there. The success of this action must remain in doubt at present. During the meeting in Weimar it was then announced that from January 1943 on, uniform work clothes will be made of cellulose material which, however, will not be of very good qualtiy and would look baggy after a short wear. Independently of this creation of work clothes, which naturally can not be considered a costume or uniform, the Central Office has made it one of its tasks to help with the action to provide clothes to help decrease to a minimum the expected lowering of performance, loss of morale increased escapes, and cases of freezing.

10) Insufficient Supervision of the Eastern Laborers Employed in Agriculture.

According to ruling Nr. 4 of the Deputy General for Labor of 7 May 1942, the supervision of those Eastern workers and women workers employed in agriculture is delegated to the Reichs Food Administration(Reichsnährstand). Practical supervision in the rural areas by this state-regional and local authorities of the Reichs Peasant Leader must be considered as illusory with respect to the lack of knowledge and to the insufficient knowledge of these people as well as to the fact that the seizing of Eastern Laborers in the midst of all the foreign workers in the rural areas is only possible to carry out with difficulty. To inform at least the rural superintendant of the principles which govern the treatment of the Eastern laborers, the publication department of the Reichs Food Administration has, in accord with the Reichs Minister for occupied Eastern territories sent out guiding instructions for the present enlightenment campaign during the Fall quarter. No objections can so far be made against a strict observance of these guiding instructions since, on account of the shortage of labor in the rural areas during the past months, a pampering of the Eastern workers and women workers was noticed, which was not only a threat towards the temporary transfer of 200,000 agricultural workers into industry but also in respect to the damage of a lack of migration into other areas. To intensify the supervision in the rural enterprises, a policy forming meeting took place in August 1942 with the representatives of the Reichs Food Administration during which among other things the sending of interpretors by the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern Territory to the Reichs Peasant leader was taken into consideration. Since the Reichs Food Administration was only willing to approve in the later part of September, the taking over of the payment of special supervision with a knowledge of the language, in spite of exemption from payment of contributions on the part of Eastern laborers, and since there is still at the present time no clear settlement of the number and conditions for this it will be necessary to balance the lack of activity of the Reichs Food Administration with an appropriate initiative action on the part of the Central Office of the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories.

11) Insufficient Recreation

In spite of repeated efforts for a satisfactory and meaningful organization of the recreation period for the Eastern laborer the German Arbeitsfront has still not been able to create and carry out a satisfactory recreational program. While the enterprises have organized excursions in groups because of necessity, the recreational program in the camps have sofar lacked a uniform outline. The showing of moving pictures often runs into difficulties since the theaters, which have been created for this purpose, are only accessable to German workers and the Eastern laborer

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could not enter because of the danger of contamination of lice. The daily radio program in Russian and Ukrainian language which in the beginning was proposed by the Reichsminister of Enlightenment and Propaganda has still not been carried out because of several reasons. The performance of several artists is only possible in exceptional cases among the Eastern races because of the existing travel difficulties. What drawbacks and difficulties are connected with this can be shown in the circumstances under which a Ukrainian group of artists, who are now stationed in the Reich after an agreement was made between Gauleiter Sauckel and the Commissioner General of Kiew, are performing. After this group was barely sufficiently housed in an Eastern Labor Camp near Halle for a period of two weeks, a meeting finally took place in the RAM in which it was decided upon a suggestion by the representative of the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories that the National Socialistic Organization should send three organizational trustees, the Reichs Ministry for Enlightenment and Propaganda three propaganda trustees, and the Reichs Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories, three political trustees, to Halle. By the combined efforts of these trustees it was finally possible to employ the group of artists, who were made up of three separate groups, in several of the central German States(Gaue), during which the management, even in organizational matters, soon went to the member of the Eastern office who was sent by the Central Office of the Reichs Minister for the Occupied Eastern territory. Until 30/9/42, on which day the Central office in Berlin sponsored an afternoon reception for the 38 Ukrainian artists, the Reichs Minister for Enlightenment and Propaganda had still not decided upon the amount of wages, which had accrued because of the performances, still less who was to pay for it, so that a temporary solution by using an agent who would carry out the bare essential down peyment had to be found. Because of this lack of clarity, the wish of the Deputy General for the Arbeitseinsatz to retain the group in the Reich during the winter months can not be supported.

12) <u>Return under Unworthy Conditions of Eastern laborers and women laborers who are not fit for work.</u>

The carelessness during the enlistment and reception of millions of Eastern laborers and women laborers has resulted in the fact that,-according to a careful estimate,-about five percent of the persons transported into the Reich have prove not to be capable of work. That means nothing less than that about 80 to 100,000 returnees will stream into the occupied Eastern territories in the coming days. The dangers included in this returning process can be seen in the fact, that this deals with sick, crippled, mothers-to-be, as well as such persons whom the enterprises are glad to reject and who because of that are not being taken care of. The mood of these returnees is temporarily forced to be anti-German, and nothing has been done, in spite of repeated suggestions in the Reichs Labor Ministry to reconcile the returnees with at least a few favorable impressions of Germany. During the latter part of September 1942, a collecting camp in Berlin-Blankenfelde, which was quartered with Eastern laborers who were destined for return, was inspected upon the instigation of the Central Office by a commission consisting of different authorities, at which time revolting conditions were met. Among other things a shot was fired by the guard at an Eastern laborer who was caring for his natural needs without the President of the States Employment Office who was present making any protest against it. All of the camp inmates gave an impression of neglect. Since the returning of these 1600 persons as well as a further 4400 returnees from other camps, could not be reconciled politically with respect to the danger of contaminating their native districts with reports of horror, and since the postponement of a necessary re-quartering of the collecting camps could no longer be provided (in the meantime) the chief of the branch offices of the Central

H1225-0101

Vice-Vice-counsel in retirement Miller - Dr. of Law Boywidt and Mrs. Miller were sent at the same time to Brest-Litowsk, to stop the transport at least at this point and to carry out according to the situation a quarantining of the people or, belatedly to take care of them. How necessary this interference was is shown by the fact that this train with returning laborers had stopped at the same place where a train with newly recruited Eastern laborers had stopped. Because of the corpses in the trainload of returning laborers, a catastrophe might have been precipitated had it not been for the mediation of Mrs. Miller. In this train women gave birth to babies who were thrown out of the windows during the journey, people having tuberculosis and veneral diseases rode in the same car, dying people lay in freight cares without straw, and one of the dead was thrown on the railway embankment. The same must have occurred in other returning transports. To end these terrible conditions, it is intended to create special transient camps in the Reich area for returning workers where those who contracted diseases in the Reich will be separated from the chronically sick. They will be sent to an organization caring for the sick. Those finally chosen to return would receive medical and psychological treatment for at least a week. The chief of the Reich health program and his chief of liaison with the GBA, resp., have approved this central office plan of giving aid to returning wokrers, which aid should also be extended during transport. The directorate of the German red cross wants to share in the execution of this plan by making available trained personnel, among other things. The first of these transient camps for returnees could be established at Bad Frankenhausen in Thuringia where, according to the statement of the local mayor, suitable area is available.

To solve these and numerous other problems, as well as the removal of the described difficulties and abuses, two things are advised.

I Consultation of the Reich minister with the Fuehrer with the purpose of asking him for personal energetic intervention; this conference will have to include among others the following requests as laid down in the note T 1 f 5 of 6/7/42:

1) Treatment by the police The Fuehrer should beseech the Reichs leader of the SS in a personal consultation, to repeal the General Regulations of 20/2/42 including the supplementary Decree of 9/4/42. that is Section A of the General Regualtions.

Laborers from the former Soviet Russian territory and to replace them and among other things with new regulations which are to be voted upon in conjunction with the GBA (2) and the Reichs Ministry for the occupied Eastern territory.

2) (Direction of people) The Fuehrer should direct the Chancellor of the party as well as the Reich propaganda office of NSDAP to adjust suitable urgent measures in agreement with the Reich Ministry M.G.A.B. and respectively with the R.O. to enlighten those party members who are handling the supervision of the relations between Germans and foreigners about the scope of the employment of the Eastern laborers and furthermore to inform the entire German population of the political mission which history has bestowed upon them by the taking in of millions of former Soviet citizens.

3) (The competances of the R.M.GdBo) The Fuehrer should inform the supreme authorities of the Reich, if possible through the Reich Minister and the chief of the Reichs chancellory that not only those measures of affairs, which concern themselves with occupied Eastern territories but also those that affect the labor from these territories employed in the Reich may only be decided in every action with the Reich ministries for the occupied Eastern territories.

II Further expansion of the Central Office for member

H1225-0102

Races, so that an extended arm of the R.M.GdbO on the Reich and as a representative of the foreign people from the occupied Eastern territories living here it can quickly perceive its instructed interests . The following would be essential for this.

(1) Commitment of a special Commisioner. The appointment od a special commisioner for the Reich ministeries provided with specificauthority to take care of the interests of the central office, should serve especially two purposes; to take an active influence upon the handling of enlistments inside the occupied eastern territorie.

(2) To carry out definate aims of the central Office by cultivating a personal contact with Gauleiter Sauckel.

(2) Reinforcing of the Branch Officers. The commisions which serve under the chief of the branch officer and which are employed to inspect the camps, urgently need reinforcements, to be able to work successfully in thousands of camps for this purpose about 50 interpreters are needed besides liaison agents to the country employment offices and those trustees of the Gau who worked in an honourary capacity, the chief of the commissions need a uniform.

(3). Reinforcing the Sections. The four sections of the Central Off. (Matters of organization legal and information service supervision aid and psychological training need to be immediately filled by at least six representatives. On occount of the avalanche of problems brought to the Central Office urgent questions remain otherwise unsolved and hundreds of transactions unsettled in spite of the twelve hour day and sometimes several hours of night work, as well. Of what far reaching importance it is to see to it that a polictical use is made of the stay of several million Eastern laborers in the Reich on 8/9/42 their mimbers already amounted to 1737000 is slower as as from many other reasons by a glance at the present condition of the German censorus figures In spite of all measures to Germanize and re Germanize people who are unfortunately confronted by increas war casulties the future of the German people when measured against the breadth of age levels placed on top of eath other is charectoris by a population pyramid whose outlines deiate from the biologically normal picture of a bell, if one compares the present curve of the future professionals with the similar curves of the Eastern peoples it will be frightening apparent that especially during the decisive decades after this war the number of German people of the Harz areas in the East which will be required for a normal administrative development will not be on hand, the willingnes and cooperation of members of the Eastern peoples is herewith an unavoidable necessity, wherefore the years of commiting an army of millions of eastern laborers in the Reich are not only seen fron the viewpoint of over coming the problems concerned but actively must be used to create a reliable propoganda army, propoganda army which after its return home will perhaps one day will be just as decisive for the German fate in the East as the victory of our weapons.

signed.
Dr Gutkelch.

CERTIFACTE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 084-PS

24 October 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, LT(jg), 291590 , hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English that the above is correct and true translation of Document 084-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT (jg) USNR
291590.

H1225-0103

H1225-0104

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 089-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33
Brown House
at present Berlin w8
March 8, 1940
Wilhelmstr. 64
III-Dr Kl/Gf

Chancellory Rosenberg
Receipt Nr 765. 14 Mar 40

Personal

To Mr.
Reichsleiter Rosenberg
Berlin w 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Concerns: Confessional writing

In the enclosure I am sending you a carbon copy of my letter of today to Reichsleiter AMANN for recognition,

signed: M BORMANN

Enclosure

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

the Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich 33
Brown House
at present Berlinw8
March 8,1940
Wilhelmstr. 64
III-Dr Kl/Gf

Personal

to Mr.
Reichsleiter Amann
Munich
Thierschstr. 11

Concerns: Confessional writing.

I am referring to the discussion of my expert, party member Dr. KLOPFER, with party member Dr. RIENHARDT, and inform you once more of the fact that according to a report I have received, only 10% of the over 3000 protestant periodicals in Germany, such as Sunday papers etc. have ceased publication for reason of paper saving. Party member Dr. RIENHARDT has already informed my expert that at present the distribution of any paper whatsoever for such periodicals was barred.

I urge you to see to it in any redistribution of paper to be considered later that the confessional writing, which according to experiences so far gathered possesses very doubtful value for strengthening the power of resistance of the people toward the external foe, receives still sharper restrictions in favor of literature, politically and ideologically more valuable.

Without doubt the draft of an order "for fulfillment of the organizational duty by the production of writings", presented upon your request, will be a suitable means for this purpose.

signed: M BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXCERPT FROM 089-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 089-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL 2nd Lt Inf 0-1335567

H1225-0105

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT -098-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY

Munich, 33,
Brown house
at present Berlin, 22 Feb 40

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Leader

Mr. Reich leader Alfred Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margareten Str. 17

Chancellory Rosenberg
rec.No. 555 24 Feb 40
copy AR
and Urban St.

Subject: Directions for the administration of classes in religion

Dear party member Rosenberg:

The deputy of the Fuehrer has heard from different sources, that Reich Bishop Mueller tells everywhere, that he received a commission from you to work out directions for formulating the teaching of religion for the schools.

I have not been able to examine the statements of Reich Bishop Mueller as to their correctness. The question, having come up for discussion again by the statements of Reich Bishop Mueller, is however in my mind of such fundamental importance for the future ideological position of the party, that I find it necessary, already now to point out to you the serious objections I have in regard to such a commission.

The ministry for education of the Reich has repeatedly indicated its desire in the course of the past few years for new directions for formulating the teaching of religion , which would also be acceptable to the NSDAP.

With your agreement, this request has repeatedly been refused by the Fuehrer's deputy. Just as your ministry did, so the deputy of the Fuehrer took the position based on the assumption, that it could not be the task of the party to give directions for the instruction of the teachings of Christian religions.

Christianity and National Socialism are phenomena which originated from entirely different basic causes. Both differ fundamentally so strongly, that it will not be possible to construct a Christian teaching which would be completely compatible with the point of view of the national socialist ideology; just as the communities of Christian faith would never be able to stand by the ideology of national socialism in its entirety. The issuing of national socialist directions for the teaching of religious classes would however be based on a synthesis of national socialism and Christianity which I find impossible.

If the directions should really be permeated by the spirit of national socialism, some very fundamental articles of faith of the Christian teachings could not be recognized. I am referring here only to the position of the Christian churches to the race question, to the question of hindrance or destruction of life not valuable, its position to marriage, which speaks for the celibacy of priests and the toleration and furtherance of orders for monks and nuns, the teaching, contradictory to German feeling, of the immaculate conception of mary, etc.

H1225-0106

No matter how these direction may be formulated, in no case will they ever simultaneously find the approval of the church and the party.

In addition to this, the religions themselves cannot agree on the contents of the christian teachings; as far as the Protestantsthemselves are concerned, there are not only the followers of the confessional church in the Reich and the German Christians, but also the adherents of a teaching, which is endeavoring to create a new Lutheran Christendom of a particular kind approximately in the shape which seems desirable to the Reich Minister of churches, party member Kerrl. The party thus would have to decide first which of these directions of faith it would give preference, or if it should even decide for a fourth. I do not think it entirely impossible that the Reich Bishop may take this latter road, since according to his last publication he himself has already turned sharply away from conceptions which up to now have been part of the faith of the German Christians.

But if directions for the instruction of religion should ever be worked out, it will not be enough, to my mind, to make them for Protestants only; respective directions should also be worked out for Catholics. To work out directions for instructions of Catholic faith, the Reich Bishop is hardly the suitable person, and one would probably have to choose a Catholic. Of course the directions for both faiths would differ in fundamental questions, each, however would lay claim to the fact that it really contained the truly authentic interpretation of article 24 of the party program.

By issuing directions nothing would therefore be improved in the present situation in the field of the churches. The fight between the faiths would be carried on in the old form and spread into the lines of the party. Yes, all faiths and Christian groups would attack state and party, because they had assumed to encroach up on their own territory, that of teaching the Christian faith and to try to reform it.

The churches cannot be conquered by a compromise between national socialism and Christian teachings, but only through a new ideology, whose coming you yourself have announced in your writings. Because of this conviction we have always been careful, not to exert a reforming influence on the Christian dogma in any shape nor to exert anyinfluence on the church directives for religion teachings. In complete mutual agreement we have rejected the intention of the Reich Minister for churches who, against the objection of the party, always tried anew to renew the church life in the frame of national socialist spirit, in searching for a compromise between Christian teachings and the ideology of national socialism.

Should, however, anyone personality emanating from the life of the church, be charged now to work out directions for the teaching of the Christian religion, the party would thereby basically approve and accept for itself the position of the Reich Minister for the churches previously opposed by itas there is no basic difference between a position which wants to reform and reorganize the church life in its entirety, and one which aims at this goal solely in the realm of the education of youth.

H1225-0107

So far we have always been in accord, that by taking such a step the party would leave the soil on which it is firmly planted and would step on the swaying ground of the controversial Christian doctrines. It would enter into the domain of the interpretation of the teachings of Jesus, and there would doubtless be subordinate to those who for centuries have done nothing but interpret and rewrite the words and deeds of Jesus of Nazareth as written in the old books about the actual wording of which the scientists fight even today. When in later decades and centuries the German people's soul liberated by national socialism should once again be choked and crippled by Christian doctrines, it could be possible that it may have been caused by today's attempt to effect a synthesis between national socialism and Christianity.

On the other hand, of course I am also of the opinion that it is not possible to eliminate the religious instruction in schools without replacing it with something better for the moral education of youth.

Religious instruction as given in schools today does not only comprise the instruction in the Christian doctrines of faith, the teachings of the creation of the world and of the life thereafter; besides, the children receive also instructions in the ten commandments, which for most comrades of the people to this day still are the only directives for their moral behavior and for an orderly collective life in the people's community. If this instruction is taken from the children without replacing it with something better, the objection can be made - in my estimation not without reason , that, as many contend, the present degradation of youth is in part caused by the lack of religious instruction in schools.

What, in my opinion, is therefore necessary is the preparation of a short directive about a national socialist life formulation. We need for the work of education in the party, especially also in the Hitler Youth a short resume in which the ethical principles are documented, to respect which each German boy and girl, who at one time will be representatives of the national socialistic Germany, must be educated. In such a directive for instance belongs the law of bravery, the law against cowardess, the commandment of love for the soulfull nature in which God makes himself apparent also in the animal and the plant, a commandment to keep the blood pure; many principles also belong here which are for instance also contained in the decalogue of the Old Testament, as far as they can be regarded as moral principles of all people's life.

The publication of such a directive can and must only come out of our national socialist conduct of life. Its commandments of customs need to be explained by reference to any doctrines of faith about the creation of life and about life of the soul after death.

They can and must originate beyond any confessional discussions.

I take the publication of such a directive to be of utmost importance, because the German boys and girls must once be told what they can and must do, and what is forbidden for them to do. I don't even think it necessary to introduce this directive immediately into the schools as a text; it would be sufficient if for the time being it would be introduced into the party and its

H1225-0108

affiliations. Later it could also be taken over by the schools just as the little Catechism also was not created by the school boards, but first tought by the Church and later taken over by the schools.

As far as the religious instructions in the schools is concerned, I do not think that anything has to be changed in the present situation. No fault can be found with any national socialist teacher, who after the unmistakenly clear instructions of the Fuehrer's deputy, is ready to give school instructions in the Christian religion. For the contents of this instruction, however, the directives should still be binding which have in former years been made by the churches themselves. In the circular of the Fuehrer's deputy No. 3/39 of 4 Jan 1939 it is stated explicitly that the teachers charged with religious instruction are not to choose from the material on biblical history at their own discretion, but have the obligation to teach the entire biblical instruction material. Interpretations, explanations and separations in the sense of several attempts of particular church directions have to be omitted. The pupils must be given the entire picture of the biblical instruction material.

However, the teachers have the right to present this material as property of biblical thought and not as that of Germany or national socialism. If thus in some cases comparison will be drawn, this, according to the circular, corresponds only to the duties of the educator. Against such instruction of religion the churches cannot have any objections.

When, sometime later, the proposed directive for a new German conduct of life first to be used in the educational work of the party, will have founded entry into the schools, it shall in no way supplant classes in religion. It may perhaps be used as a foundation for some classes in German and must have validy for all pupils, without consideration of their religious affiliations. Against such educational prododuro the churches could not object, either because it would really be a matter of additional education, which would take place next to the religious instruction and without any connection with it. On the contrary, the churches would have reason to be thankful to the state because it is not satisfied with the religious instruction according to the very insufficient moral education based on the ten commandments, but that it is giving youth an additional Education, which makes much higher demands on its moral conduct.

Parallel to that the desire of the parents for the instruction in the doctrines of faith may thus well go on. The stronger and more fertile our positive educational work in the schools will be formulated, however the more certain it is that instruction of religions will be loosing in importance.

If the youth which is now being educated according to our moral laws will later have to decide if it is still willing to have its children brought up in the far inferior Christian doctrines, the decision will in most cases be negative.

I would think that today, seven years after taking over the power, it should be possible to set up principles for a national socialist conduct of life. They have long been apparent to the people from the numerous early fighters for the national socialist idea.

H1225-0109

As long as we do not master this task, however, it will always be pointed out from various sides, and rightly so, that children, not taking part in religious instruction, are no longer taught even the most simple moral laws which are a standard for the communal life of all nations.

The Fuehrer's deputy finds it necessary that all these questions should be thoroughly discussed in the near future in the presence of the Reich leaders, who are especially effected by them. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know your position in this matter before the discussion.

Heil Hitler !

/s/ M. Bormann

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 098-PS

I, GERARD SCHAEFER, 2nd Lt., 01332102, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Nr. 098-PS

GERARD SCHAEFER
2nd Lt.
01332102

H1225-0110

 I, 11

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 101-P S
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

National Socialist German Workers' Party.

Munich 33,
the Brown House

The Deputy of the Fuehrer
Staff Director

At Present, Berlin W 8
17 Jan. 1940
Wilhelmstrasse 64
III - Dr. Kl/Gf

Rosenberg Chancellory
Entry No 187 - ?? 18 Jan 40

Reich Director Rosenberg
-Shown 189
-Copy ? ?

To
Reich Director Party Member
Rosenberg
Berlin W 35
Margaretenstr. 17

Nearly all the districts report to me regularly, that the Churches of both confessions are administering spiritually to members of the Armed Forces. This administering finds its expression especially in the fact that soldiers are being sent religious publications by the spiritual leaders of the home congregations. These publications are in part very cleverly composed. I have repeated reports that thes publications are being read by the troops and thereby exercise a certain influence on the morale.

I have in the past sought by sounding out the General Field Marshall, the High Command of the Armed Forces and Party Member Reich Director Amann, to restrict considerably the production and shipment of publications of this type. The result of these efforts remain unsatisfactory. As Reich Director (REICHSLEITER) Amann has repeatedly informed me, the restriction of these pamphlets by means of the printing paper rationing has not been achieved because the paper used for the production of these writings is being purchased on the open market. Publications can only be confiscated by special police measures because they are designed to weaken the morale of the troops. Such police measures are really unsatisfactory and in their final execution very much disputed.

Likewise, the prior consorship of all writings by the High Command of the Armed Forces which takes place at the distribution points of the Armed Forces service bureau, is not sufficient in my opinion, to guarantee that the soldiers are not given an undesired influence by the Churches. A publication, the contents of which are clearly tied to the Christian dogma and which do not contain attack against Party, State or the Armed Forces, can not in general be refused permission by this examining commission.

If the influending of the soldiers by the Church is to be effectively combatted, this will only be accomplished, in my opinio by producing many good publications in the shortest time possible under the supervision of the Party. These publications should be so composed that the soldiers will really prefer to read them, and at the same time, indoctrinate the soldiers with a National Socialist

H1225-0111

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 101-PS
CONT'D

World philosophy, not the Christian viewpoint.

Thus at the last meeting of the deputy Gauleiters complaints were uttered on this matter to the effect that a considerable quantity of such publications are not available. This is the reason I believe, that the publication by your expert, Office Director (AMTSLEITER) Party Member Ziegler, "Soldier Belief - Soldier Honor" (SOLDATENGLAUBE - SOLDATENEHRE) has had so great a sale in a short time.

I maintain that it is necessary that in the near future we transmit to the Party Service Offices down to local group directors (ORTSGRUPPENLEITERN) a list of additional publications of this sort which should be sent to our soldiers by the local groups (ORTSGRUPPEN), Party military units (STURME) or their adherents and friends in the field. I should not regard it as necessary or even good if the majority of these publications should have a spiritual or philosophical character. Rather I should regard it as much preferable if these publications in their finished form were styled in as varied a manner as possible, thus having an appeal to all members of the Armed Forces, regardless of their occupational or professional achievements, regardless of their interests and their background.

I should be very appreciative if you would devote your very special attention to this task, in the near future. My expert, Party Member Dr. KLOPFER, is available to you for consultation about the material on hand here which is at your disposal at any time upon your call.

As the production of these publications (which at the moment are not in existence) will take a certain amount of time, and as, on the other hand, I believe that the supplying of the troops with good publications ought not to be delayed a day, I should be indebted to you if you would transmit to me a list of the already existing publications which the deputy of the Fuehrer can recommend to the Party Service Offices as suitable for dispatch to the Armed Forces.

Heil Hitler!

(Signed) M. BORMANN

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 101-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., 01335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document No. 101-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.
01335567

H1225-0112

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 122-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN WORKERS PARTY

Deputy of the Fuehrer
Chief of Staff

Munich, 17 April 1939
Brown House

(Rubber stamp):
Receipt Rosenberg Chancellery 24 Apr 39

III/16 -The
3230/C/15
270 g

(Rubber stamp):
S E C R E T

(handwritten note: submitted to Pg Bradmann for comment - R)

To the
Official appointed by the Fuehrer
for the Supervision of spiritual
and philosophical schooling and
education of the NSDAP
Attention of office director
KERKSIEK or his deputy in the
office.

Berlin W 35
Margaretenstrasse 17.

Subject: Theological faculties.

I send you the enclosed photostatic copy of a plan suggested by the Reichs Minister for Science, Education and training, for the combining of theological faculties with a request for your cognizance and prompt action.

Heil Hitler!

signed: M. BORMANN

1 enclosure

SYNOPSIS OF DOCUMENT

Berlin W 8, 6 April 1939

Letterhead of
Reichs Minister of
Science, Education
and Training

The plan which I expect to put into operation at the beginning of the winter semester 1939/40 presents the following picture.

In the East the following faculties will be maintained: Koenigsberg (Evangelic), Braunsberg (Catholic), Breslau (Evangelic and Catholic), Vienna (Evangelic and Catholic). I have already ordered the comination of the Catholic faculty in Graz with the one in Vienna will remain the only place in Austria with both faculties.

In Bavaria after closing the Munich faculty there will remain the Catholic faculty at Wurzburg and the Evangelic faculty at Erlangen. The continuation of these is important but the five state theological institutes of Bavaria should be reduced to three. I ask you to suggest the two to be closed.

In the Southwest regions I suggest the removal of the Evangelical faculty in Heidelberg to Tubingen and of the Catholic faculty in Tubingen to Freiburg. That will provide an exchange between Wurttemberg and Baden based on the Catholic predominance in Baden and Evangelic predominance in Wurttemberg.

In West Germany a similar exchange between Bonn and Munster is proposed but which shall be designated Catholic or Evangelic is a difficult question. A decision I should like to postpone a little time.

A similar question arises with the proposed transfer of the faculty from Giessen to Marburg. Since the closing of the forestry faculty at Giessen this university has not many students. The reversal of transfer is perhaps the solution but that is not feasible at this time because of the newly organized Institute for Religious Science. Professor FRICK who is to head this institute has pointed out that his transfer from religious to philosophical endeavors may be viewed as a tendency against religion. I have suggested a gradual transfer of activity and consider the final time of transfer to be the propitious moment for such a transfer of the Evangelic faculty of the University of Marburg to that of the University of Bonn. Until that time it will be best to maintain the faculty at Gottingen since its influence in the Anglican world is great.

In the central German regions I propose a transfer of the Leipzig faculty to the University of Halle. The small faculty at Jena I should like to maintain because of its German-Christian stand.

In north German regions a combination of the Evangelic faculties of Rostock and Kiel at Kiel is planned.

Finally I should like to combine the faculties of Berlin and Griefswald in Greifswald. A double purpose would be achieved. Greifwald's weak enrollment would be improved and the Berlin faculty would not have to be included in the new university city of Berlin. I am sure this proposal will rouse the Berlin faculty but believe I can handle that problem.

To recapitulate this plan would include the complete closing of theological faculties at Innsbruck, Sal-zburg and Munich, the transfer of the faculty of Graz to Vienna and the vanishing of four Catholic faculties.

a) Closing of three Catholic theological faculties or Higher Schools and of four Evangelic faculties in the winter semester 1939/40.

b) Closing of one further Catholic and of three further Evangelic faculties in the near future.

I ask your comments at your earliest opportunity. I propose then to give the Ministry of Churches this information.

By direction:

ZSCHINTZSCH

Authenticated -

H1225-0114

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 122-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf., 01335567, hereby certifity that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the indicated excerpt from Document no. 122-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd. Lt. Inf.
01335567

Exhibit USA 606 Filed Jan. 10, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 199-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

COPY

Reichs Ministry for the Occupied East

Berlin 11 July 1944

Correspondence

To the
General Deputy for the Labor Employment
Gauleiter SAUCKEL

Berlin SW 11

I just learned that refugee camps for the White Russians in Bialystok, Krajewo and Olitai were closed for the recruiting for the war Einsatz Command middle. I call your attention to the following:

1. That the war employment command (Kriegseinsatzkommando) formely stationed in Minsk must continue under all circumstances the calling in of young white Ruthenian and Russian manpower for military employment in the Reich. In addition, the command has the mission to bring young boys of 10-14 years of age to the Reich.

2. It deals here with a military employment approved by the Fuehrer, the measures of which will be increased in a newly released directive by the Fuehrer. Such military missions must forego all others.

3. Nothing changes these relative missions by the evacuation of those provinces in which the recruiting originally took place. The recruiting order does not pertain to certain territories but to the people living in these territories.

4. I must reject every responsibility for the consequences arising from the closing of the Refugee Camp and am compelled, upon further closing of camps, to request immediatley a Fuehrer decision.

The same principle must prevail in the recruiting of Air Corps helpers in Estonia and Luthuania. I carefully point to this fact should similar situations occur there.

For.

Signed Alfred MEYER

Copies to:
Gauleiter bureau
Chief group leader Berger
Dr. Braeutigam
Chief bannfuehrer Nickel
Ministry director Beil.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 199-PS

10 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt, Inf, O-1335567 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 199-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt, Inf
O-1335567

H1225-0115

H1225-0116

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 212-PS
OFFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

C O P Y

Directions
for the handling of the Jewish question

1) In General

The competency of the Chief of the Security Police and Security Service, who is charged with the mission of solving the European Jewish question, extends even to the occupied eastern provinces. Accordingly, the offices under the Security Police for the purpose of handling the Jewish question in the occupied eastern provinces are qualified for their present sphere of activity.

In the individual Reichs commissariates, and within these, in the General commissariates, Jewry represents a portion of the population which is very varied in strength. For example, millions of Jews live in White Russia and in the Ukraine who have lived here for generations. In the central province of the USSR however, the Jews have moved in, for by far the greatest part, during Bolshevistic times. Those Russian Jews who followed in the wake of the invading Red Army of 1939 and 1940 to East Poland, West Ukraine, West White Russia, the Baltic lands, Bessarabia, and Buchenland are one particular group.

All measures for the Jewish question in the occupied eastern provinces must be met with the point of view that the whole Jewish question will be solved in general for all of Europe after the war at the latest. They are therefore to be instituted as preparatory partial measures and must be in agreement with those decisions which may otherwise be met in this field. This is especially true for the working of at least temporary reception possibilities for Jews out of the Reichs province.

An eventual act by the civilian population against the Jews is not to be prevented as long as this is compatible with the maintenance of order and security in the rear of the fighting troops. Namely retalitory measures, are to be allowed against the Jews who come into the provinces which were newly occupied bythe Red Army in the last few years. However, strict measures are to be taken against street mobs and other evil elements for whom it concerns only plunder of Jewish stores and stealing Jewish property for their own personal gain.

2) Definition of the term "Jew"

The peaceful settlement of the Jewish question requires the previous determining as to who is to be considered a Jew in the occupied Eastern provinces. In reference to the solving of the European Jewish question and to the strong influence which Jewry had upon the remaining Russian population until the invasion of German troops, and which it still exercises at present, it appears necessary from a political, as well as from a popular point of view, for the purpose of avoiding a later regaining of strength of the Jews, to grasp the term "Jew" in the most far-reaching sense.

Therefore, he is a Jew, who belongs to the Jewish religion, or has been recognized as Jewish by other circumstances; he who has a parent who is a Jew in accordance with the above sentence is also a Jew.

3) Comprehension, mark of recognition, suspension of the rights of freedom and segregation.

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The first main goal of the Germnn measures must be strict segregation of Jewry from the rest of the population. In the execution of this, first of all is the seizing of the Jewish populace by the introduction of a registration order and similar appropriate measures. Soviet Jewry has, constantly, attempted, since the Bolshevistic Revolution, to disguise itself in order to unobtrusively move into leading positions, especially in the grain regions of the USSR. For this purpose many Jews have dropped their Jewish names and have taken Russian family names and Russian surnames. It is to be decreed, that the person who must register must report all changes of name by Jews durin his lifetime, or as far as he knows during the time of his forefathers, to his superior and to make them retrogressive. The same goes for previous departure from the religious congregation and acceptance of other faiths (other manifold). The erasure of the Jewish deception will be easier in the Reich commissariate Eastland and Ukraine, where the larger part of the Jews have been living for generations than in the other Reichs commissariates. The Soviet archive material, insofar as it is preserved, is to be brought to use for this.

Then immediately, the wearing of the recognition sign consisting of a yellow Jewish star is to be brought about and all rights of freedom for Jews are to be withdrawn. They are to be placed in Ghettos and at the same time are to be separated according to sexes. The presence of many more or less closed Jewish settlements in White Ruthenia and in the Ukraine makes this mission easier. Moreover, places are to be chosen which make possible the full use of the Jewish manpower in case labor needs are present. These Ghettos can be placed under the supervision of a Jewish self-government with Jewish officials. The guarding of the boundaries between the Ghettos and the outer world is, however, the duty of the Police.

Also in the cases in which a Ghetto could not yet be established, care is to be taken through strict prohibitions and similar suitable measures that a further intermingling of blood of the Jews and the rest of the populace does not continue.

4) <u>Removal of the Jewish influence in political, economical, cultural and social fields.</u>

Relative with the measures to segregate the Jews physically from the rest of the pupulace, everything necessary is to be used in order to eliminate every influence of the Jewry upon the Russian people. This is to happen immediately in political and cultural fields, whereas in all other cases consideration is to be taken that the common interests are not impaired. This is especially true for the economic missions which are important due to the demands of the war and those which concern the national economy.

An entire reconversion of Jewish professional life must be brought about insofar as it does not deal with manual laborers. The group of State employees in the Russian government along with the strongest Jewish professional groups shall vanish entirely. Likewise, similar professional groups are to be divorced from the public life, whereby, however, the tempo of these measures must correspond with the general economical and social need.

The entire Jewish property is to be seized and confiscated with exception of that which is necessary for a bare existence. As far as the economical situation permits, the power of disposal of their property is to be taken from the Jews as soon as possible through orders and other measures given by the commissariate, so that the moving of property will quickly cease.

Any cultural activity will be completely forbidden, to the Jew. This includes the outlawing of the Jewish press, the Jewish theatres and schools.

The slaughtering of animals according to Jewish rites is also to be prohibited.

5) Forced Labor.

The present manpower shortage in the occupied eastern territories as well as ideological-political considerations make the demand appear of basic significance to introduce forced labor committment in the strictest form. This will have to take place move by move by the elimination of the Jews from their professional life although they are to be permitted to work in their own occupations if they fall within the scope of the labor committment. Moreover, the Jewish manpower is to be used for heavy manual labor.

The standing rule for the Jewish labor employment is the complete and unyielding use of Jewish manpower regardless of age in the reconstruction of the occupied eastern territories. The missions, which are to be given to the Jews in their labor employment, are especially the highway, railroad and canal construction, as far as ameliorations, etc. are considered. Also, it seems that agricultural employment above all, will be brought about under strict supervision. Nothing is to be done against the employment of the Jews in the cutting of wood, production of straw shoes, brooms and brushes within the Ghettos.

In the employment of the Jews, care is to be taken that Jewish labor is only so used in those productions which will later suffer no noticeable interruption in case of a rapid withdrawal of these labor forces, and which excludes a specialization of Jewish workers. It is to be avoided in every case that Jewish workers become indispensable in essential production.

6) Violations

Violations against German measures, especially against the forced labor regulations, are to be punishable by death to the Jews. All violations are to be dealt with by courts-martial.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 212-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 212-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1225-0118

H1225-0119

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 254-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichsminister for the occupied Eastern territories.
II Pers c - 1 - Raab

Berlin, June 29th 1945.

Secret

To the Befehlungsgruppe Pl,

Special Unit - Gotenland"

Concerning: Burning of houses in the Wassilkow district.
Reference: Your letter from May 24th 1944 - P 26 a/44 geh -.

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of the point of view of Nachwurchsführer Paul Raab.

I don't see any reasons, for taking measures of any kind against Raab.

By order:

Signed Jennes

Certified Schrader
Adm employee.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Paul Raab
Nachwuchsführer

Grambusch 7.6.44

COPY

To the Reichsminister for the occupied Eastern territories.

Secret

Berlin W 35,
Kurfürstendamm 134

Concerning: Letter from June 2nd 1944 - II- Pers c 1 - Raab

Diary # 81/44 g

According to a charge by the supreme command of the armed forces I burned down a few houses in the territory of wassilkow/Ukr. belonging to insubordinate people ordered for work-duty (Arbeitseinsatzpflichtigen). This accusation is true.

I was committed as district commissioner in the information service in the territory of Wassikow from May 5th 1942 up to December 28th 1944. Besides many work districts, I was made fully responsible by district commissioner Döhrer to completely fill the district quota of workers to be delivered to Germany. Although the task wasn't agreeable to me, I carried it out concientously, with skill, and where it was necessary with sterness. Up until the penetration of the Soviet Armies, this territory delivered more than 31,000 workers to Germany.

During the year of 1942 the conscription of workers was accomplished by way of propaganda. Only very rarely was force necessary. Only in August 1942, measures had to be taken against 2 families in the villages Glewenka and Salisny-Chutter, each of which were to supply one person for labor. Both were requested in June for the first time, but didn't obey although requested repeatedly. They had to be brought up by force, but succeeded twice to escape from the collecting camp, or when being on transport. Before the second arrest, the fathers of both of the men were taken into custody, to be kept as hostages and to be released only when their sons would show up. When, after the second escape, rearrest of both the fathers and boys was ordered, the police patrols ordered to do so, found the houses to be empty.

That time I decided to take measures to show the increasingly rebellious Ukranian youth that our orders have to be followed. I ordered the burning

down of the houses of the fugitives. The result was, that in the future people obeyed willingly, orders concerning labor obligations. However, the measure of burning houses has not become known, for the first time by my actions, but was suggested in a secret letter from the commissioner for the committment of labor as a forced measure, in case other measures should fail. This hard punishment was accepted by the population with satisfaction, previous to the measures, because both families ridiculed all the other duty anxious families, which sent their children partly voluntarily to the labor-committment.

The year 1943 brought about a new regulation concerning the committment of labor, by way of regular yearly conscription. Previous to the coming of the conscription, I trained the staff for this task. I had the collecting camp in the territory of Wassilkow fixed to the best of possibilities with clean, light bedrooms, clean sanitary installations, good food, and entertainment. First of all, everything was done away with, which could have caused the Ukranian to feel that he is being departed by force. A well meaning propaganda was put to work on all workers, right after their arrival into the camp and didn't allow a low feeling to arrise. I had reserved for myself the right of exemption on the basis of labor, political, and social reasons; it was handled as big heartedly as the task permitted. Mostly after the start of the first conscription period, the districts of Wassilkow received a local commander in the person of Count Griese. This officer, who caused already great quarrels in the district of Lodviga and Gadjatsch on account of his arragont behaviour, also created difficulties in Wassilkow between the armed forces and the civil administration, up to then unknown. First of all he took care of the labor-committment and not only criticized measures taken by me, but received also at any time every complaining Ukranian, and promised them help against the office of the district commissioner. Up to then I didn't have to take serious measures, because the population was fairly willing. Only a few fugitives had to pay families, and until the money came in, I had secured more or less of their property according to the security of the case. The punished paid their penalties without exception and had their property returned to them. But before they got around to do so, one part complained to the local commander, who didn't by any chance reproach these people, but on the contrary, took care of all the interests of those people, in front of me, and sometimes ordered me with a commanding voice, to nullify my measures. I didn't let it scare me, but carried out the task, for which I was responsible, according to my judgement. But the job was unbearably har now, since it became known to the population, that the local commander accepts complaints against the district commissioner. After the initial successes, a passive resistance of the population started, which finally forced me to start again on making arrests, confiscations, and transfers to labor camps. After a while a transport of people, obliged to work, overran the police in the railroad station in Wassilkow and escaped. I saw again the necessity for strict measures. A few ring leaders, which of course escaped before they were found in Plisseskoje and in Milnitza. After repeated attempts to get a hold of them, their houses were burned down. Thereupon, military police were sent to the villages by the local commander and extensive interrogations, concerning this affair were made by him. Besides that he hired young Ukranians as voluntary helpers, which were fugitives from the transient camp. Therefore, every work was made impossible for me, in this sector.

It is not possible for me, to give the exact dates of the mentioned happenings anymore, because after I was last committed in the district of Gaissin, I got into a Soviet ambush in March 1944 near Stanislau. I could only hide my weapons and had to burn my whole baggage including my diary.

In conclusion, I want to point out the following:

1.) I had the responsibility within the territory of Wassilkow for the conscripting of the local workers for the Reich. The choice of means, which were used to execute my task, was to be left to me.

2.) I worked with the utmost patience and only reverted to stricter punishments, when the success accomplished was in no comparison to the time used.

H1225-0120

H1225-0121

3.) Strict measures, like the burning down of houses, were only used in a few cases. By this means, it was accomplished - at lease in 1942 - that the recruiting of workers didn't tie down to many police forces, who because of other functions, couldn't be used for that purpose all the time.

4.) I was entitled to use such measures by the secret labor - directive for labor committment staff in the district of Kiew. They, therefore, don't display by any means, any individual actions.

5.) The delivery of 31,000 workers to the Reich is definitely important to the war effort. Stern measures are definitely justified in order to prevent a failure of this action.

6.) My measures were thought to be just by the biggest part of the population. They only caused displeasure with the Germans, who had only small tasks to perform in the Ukraine, and therefore had to much time for philosophy.

7.) My actions against fugitive people obliged to work (Arbeitseinsatzpflichtige), were always reported to district commissioner Döhrer, in office in Wassilkow, and to the general-commissioner (Generalkommissar) in Kiew. Both of them know the circumstances and agreed with my measures, because of their success.

Heil Hitler!

Signed - Paul Raab

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 254-PS

29 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 254-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-133 55 67.

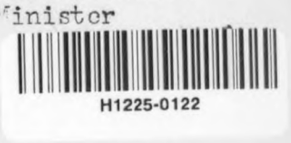
TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 265-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Commissioner General

Shitomir, 30 June 1943

SECRET

Oral report on the situation in the general district Shitomir, by Commissioner General LEYSER, delivered at an official conference, with Reichs Minister ROSENBERG, in Winniza on 17 June 1943.



Mr. Reichs Minister

The employees of the civil administration in the General District of Shitomir have, aside from their administrative work, been charged with the following special tasks:

Agricultural production and collection
Recruiting of workers for Germany and management of forests and timber.

The above-mentioned tasks became virtually a problem due to the fact that the general district of Shitomir is particularly "blessed" with bands. Regarding the agriculture, it should be primarily interesting to note that, in the year of 1942, altogether 289 establishments were declared as agricultural cooperatives. In 1943 altogether 501 establishments were, respectively will be, proclaimed agricultural cooperatives. The allotment of farmland amounted in 1942 to 18%, in 1943, so far, to 10.4% additional 10% are expected in the fall.

As a consequence of the strong activity of bands, only about 40% of the acreage of the general district remain, at present, for the regular production and collection; approximately 60% are under the control of the bands. These actually supply the population, in part, with seed and have the fields cultivated by their order and naturally have the intention to take possession of the crop in the fall.

In consequence of the activity of the bands we have access to only 36% of the cattle, 41% of the pigs and 28% of the sheep out of the total stock. As we have to supply particularly the front with meat, we are therefore forced to a certain waste of our cattle stocks. Due to the strong drainage on the substance, there can be no more regular breeding. And too, only 42% of the milk total and 51% of the eggs could be salvaged. The spring cultivation has been performed thoroughly. It was amazing, nonetheless, that in spite of the strong drainage of labor forces into the Reich the tilling was executed with a rapidity which could not have been taken for granted. To judge by the present condition and the weather, an average crop can be expected. However, the securing and salvage of the crop gives much reason to worry. It must be avoided under all circumstances, that the bands get hold of considerable parts of the crop, respectively destroy the farm products which have been brought to collecting points. Sufficient protection for the various collecting points is not provided, the previous experiences do not promise favorable results.

The leaders of agriculture deserve particular praise for their self-sacrificing and dangerous work. In many cases they are only able to fulfill their duties by risking their lives daily. They made numerous sacrifices in blood, in particular lately. Nonetheless, they refuse to be prevented from fulfilling their duty. The present situation is best illuminated by the fact that at this time the agricultural leaders can only work at full, or approximately full, capacity in 5 out of 18 local areas. In all the other areas, we have been forced to withdraw the leaders of the strong points, and rally them at the local or district farmers. From there, they are in most cases only able to perform their work under strong protection of the police or army.

The symptoms created by the recruiting of workers are, no doubt, well known to the Reichs Minister through reports and his own observations. Therefore, I shall not report them. It is certain that a recruitment of labor, in the sense of the word, can hardly be spoken of. In most cases, it is nowadays a matter of actual conscription by force. The population has been stirred up to a large extent and views the transports to the Reich as a

H1225-0123

measure which does in no way differ from the former exile to Siberia, during the Czarist and Bolshevist systems.

In the foreground stands, at the moment, the mobilization of the young classes of 1923 and 1925. To accomplish this, the active propaganda on our part was used to an extent previously unknown. Therefore, it can be stated that the action had been particularly well prepared and consolidated. In spite of that it did not lead to the desired success. It has to be added that, in the course of the action, the desired contingents had been raised by the Chief Plenipotentiary for the mobilization of labor. I could not confine myself therefore to the classes of 1923 and 1925 alone, but also called up the class of 1922. Beyond that, even other sections of the population which originally should have been spared had to be included. With this our propaganda became for the greater part illusory. But as the Chief Plenipotentiary for the mobilization of labor explained to us the gravity of the situation, we had no other device. I consequently have authorized the commissioners of the areas to apply the severest measures in order to achieve the imposed quota. The deterioration of morale in conjunction with this does not necessitate any further proof. It is nevertheless essential, to win the war on this front too! The problem of labor mobilization cannot be handled with gloves.

Up-to-date, almost 170,000 male and female workers have been sent to the Reich from the general district Shitomir. It can be taken for granted that, during the month of June, this number is going to rise to approximately 200,000.

Management of forests and timber is also one of the principal worries. The general district of Shitomir is very rich in woods. As an average, the wooded area amounts to 26% of the total acreage. In the north, large sections of the country are covered 100% with woods. But this great abundance in woods is also the cause of the many bands. About 1,400,000 hectar of wood, that is 80% of the total, are controlled by bands. Like in the agricultural sector, only a relatively small part of the wood remains for use. Our yearly production potential in timber amounts to 1,300,000 cubic meter. Presumably 1,000,000 cubic meter can be cut. The yearly potential in firewood amounts to 900,000 cubic meter. We hope to achieve this. I may point out that the supply of wood for mines, R R ties, construction and heating purposes is especially important. The activity of the bands [illegible] us at present to cut, on a larger scale, only in the more southern scantily wooded regions. Consequently, the old stock of wood there is being consumed rapidly. The final result, if no change in the conditions occurs, will be the careless cutting down of woods, which is going to result in extensive waste land. The fact that we are cutting down wood on a larger scale only in the south, brought strong impetus to the timber industry in the region of Winniza. The time can be foreseen when this period of prosperity will end, and the timber industry in the south will succumb. Whether then a removal of the timber industry into the northern part will be possible depends on the circumstances which at present cannot completely be foreseen.

Regarding the activity of the bands I would like to refer to the numerous reports laid before the Reichs Minister. There can be said hardly anything else on this subject except that the situation is becoming more unfavorable day by day. The situation can be judged best by the fact that at present only one of the larger roads in the general district, the one leading from Shitomir to Winniza, can be used without convoy. Because the activity of the bands is now also growing daily in the south, it is not sure that we shall not be obliged to introduce, sooner or later, the convoy system here too. All other roads of the country are at present passable in convoy only when rifles or machine pistols are held ready to shoot. The sacrifices brought to date in battle with bandits are very great. In about one year's time, the losses through fighting with them in the general district of Shitomir on the German and allied side, including the natives in German service, amount up to now to 2568 persons. The number of missing could not be ascertained exactly, because among them are also people who have joined the bands voluntarily or have been recruited forcibly. Their number amounts to an estimated 2,000 persons. Experience shows that these missing persons all die miserably, so the total number of deaths in battle with the bands in the course of the year can be given as about 4,500. Opposing this is the following two demands: 1) Constant transfer of army units into those areas threatened respectively occupied by the bands; 2) Unity of command. The demand to transfer units of the armed forces into the areas controlled by

H1225-0124

the bands, is supported by special instructions of the OKW (High Command of the Armed Forces) in order to fight the bands. It is regrettable that too frequently the opinion from the respective branches of the armed forces that this demand cannot be executed on account of technical reasons concerning training. That this objection is always and everywhere true, does not seem credible to me. Frequent violations against the unity of command have been committed. The need for prestige, the quest for power, vanity, etc. have not become extinct as yet. I have to say with regret that so far I found the least understanding for the necessity of our common struggle in the armed forces. At any rate, I have the impression that under the pressure of conditions they arrived at the conclusion, that one cannot take the responsibility anymore to lead an existence alone, but that the collection of all forces alone could only bring us victory.

The struggle which has to be carried on, is hard and full of sacrifices. But it will and must be carried through. Vast psychic forces have been awakened in the members of the civil administration anew daily. The successes, which they were able to achieve so far are impressive particularly with regard to the resistance. May I therefore be permitted at the conclusion of this report to thank all my co-workers for their excellent work. They know that they are practically on the front. I can promise your excellency, that we all shall do our duty now, and in the future, as our Fuehrer has ordered--.

signed: LEYSER

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 265-PS

24 September 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 265-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 290-P,S
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

II Pers. c - Journal No, 322
To
Leadership Staff Politics
Unter den Linden 63

Berlin I2 Nov 1943

Secret
(pencilled nate illegible)

S E C R E T!

Chief of Leadership
staff politics
Journal No. P1755/43 g
Rel. 15.II 1943
Inclosure

Subject: Enroachment by District Commissioner Government Councillor Fritz Mueller in connection with the national campaign for the utilization of labor.

Reference: Your letter of 22 July 1943 - I I006/43 g.

In connection with my letter of 27 Sep. 1943 - II Pers, Journal No. 322 - I am sending you enclosed a copy of the teletype of RKU of 29 Oct. 1943 - I 7252 Journal No. 637/43 geh, for your information.

According to the explanations of RKU, the conduct of government Councillor Mueller, is no cause for disciplinary action against him, I therefor consider the case as closed.

Your files are herewith returned.

I) RKU wants to transfer district Commissioner Mueller for reasons which he will bring later. Await report.

By order

signed Jonnes

Rubberstamp
Ministry for occupied
eastern territories

Official
Kreis
Employees

2) Suspend until 10 Jan.

Signatures illegible

COPY

SECRET

RKU Rowno 13-929 29 Oct. 1943 - 1700 -

Ministry of Eastern affairs Berlin

Subject: Alleged encroachment of district commissioner government councillor Mueller in Kremianez in connection with the national campaign for the utilization of labor.

Reference: Decree of 27 Sep 1943 - II Pers. c Journal No. 322 -

For various reasons which I will report later, it is contemplated to replace government councillor Mueller as district commissioner in Kromianez in the near future.

The case on hand is by no means fit to be used for official actions against District Commissioner Mueller. First of all, in my opinion Mueller is not to be considered guilty in this case. It cannot be established, either by the letter from the village Bilosorka, which letter caused this investigation, nor by the conduct of district commissioner Mueller, himself, that he was present at the happenings in Bilosorka. He therefor cannot be held personally responsible. But even if Mueller

H1225-0125

had been present at the burning of houses in connection with the national conscription in Biloserka, this should by no means lead to the relief of Mueller from office. It is mentioned specifically in a directive of the Commissioner General in Lusk of 21 Sep 1942, refering to the extreme urgency of the national conscription.

"Estates of those who refuse to work are to be burned, their relatives are to be arrested as hostages and to be brought to forced labor camps." It is obvious that this decree was merely directive in nature and was not a binding order of the individual commissioner to decide according to his own descretion, when the interest of the conscription, such severe measures were to be applied.

I request therefor to consider the case closed.

Reich Commissioner Rowno I 7252 Journal No. 637/43 geh.

my order signed Paltzo

to P i 755/439 (in pencil)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 290-PS

13 November 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 290-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt., Inf.,
O-1335567.

H1225-0126

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 294-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

H1225-0127

Copy

TOP SECRET

Handwritten:
II 1 1161/44 g

Memorandum

In the East, Germany is carrying on a threefold war: a war for the destruction of Bolshevism, a war for the destruction of the greater Russian Empire, and finally a war for the acquisition of colonial territory for colonising purposes and economic exploitation.

This threefold mission of the Eastern campaign has brought about the enormous resistance of the Eastern peoples. Were the war being conducted only for the smashing of Bolshevism, then it would have been decided long ago in our favor, for, as all experiences of this war have confirmed, Bolshevism is hated to the utmost by the Eastern peoples, above all by the great mass of peasants. Also the dissolution of the greater Russian Empire into its national components would not have provoked the resistance which we meet now. As the numerous prisoner interrogations and other experiences show the shrewd Russians have a complete understanding that this war will end in territorial losses for them, and the non-Russian peoples will break out from the confinement within which Russia has forced them. The reduction of the power of resistance of the Red Army is the major portion of the third goal of our campaign. With the inherent instinct of the Eastern peoples the primitive man soon found out also that for Germany the slogan: "Liberation from Bolshevism" was only a pretext to enslave the Eastern peoples according to her own methods. In order that there exist no doubt at all on the German war aim, however, German publicity refers openly to this intention in increasing measure. The conquered territory is claimed publicly not only for Germany as a colonisation area, but even for Germany's embittered enemies, the Dutch, Norwegians, and others. The economic exploitation is proclaimed verbally and in print, and carried out with almost complete elimination of the demands of the indigenous population, even with the greatest lack of consideration.

The populace has more of an understanding of the measures and duties necessitated by war than the conquered peoples of the West. But the laborer and peasant, who were educated to the highest degree of self-consciousness by Bolshevism, soon perceived that Germany did not regard them as partners of equal rights, but considered them only as the objective of her political and economic aims. That disillusioned them unspeakably, all the more since they had placed colossal hopes on Germany.

The main department for politics of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern territories claims that it has been quite aware of this situation from the beginning. It was soon apparent that the war could not be decided in a short time by arms alone, because of the vast areas and the enemy's inexhaustible reserves of manpower and materiel, but that as in all great wars of recent times a spiritual disintegration would have to come and the war would have to be changed at the final conclusion to a civil war, all the more since the German Wehrmacht does not intend to occupy completely the territory of the Soviet Union. The Russian collapse of 1917 and the German breakdown of 1918 were actually not brought about by weapons alone, but primarily by political disintegration. What Lenin achieved in Russia, the 14 points of Wilson and the undermining effect of Marxism accomplished in Germany. In the Soviet Union we found on our arrival a population weary of Bolshevism, which waited longingly for new slogans, holding out the prospect of a better future to them. It was Germany's duty to find such slogans, but they remained unuttered. The population greeted us with joy as liberators, and placed themselves at our disposal willingly and freely with body and life. Wherever Ukrainians, Russians, White Ruthenians and members of the Baltic peoples were enlisted in the German Wehrmacht or in the police they have proved themselves and fought excellently almost without exception. The Main Department for Politics tried every means of keeping this vast capital that had fallen into

our lap, and of utilizing it for our purposes. To this purpose it was necessary that National Socialism separate itself from Bolshevism with a sharp line of distinction and open to the populace prospects of a new better life. All measures which the Main Department for Politics suggested were directed toward this one goal of preserving this capital. They have been many times attacked as the expression of a weak sentimental humanitarian attitude, of a form of German sentimentalism, and they were in reality only the expression of completely coarse material politics. For nothing else was contemplated than to preserve the mass millions of the Eastern area in the adjustment to us which was encountered with, in order to draw from it the greatest possible use for Germany both militaristically, politically and economically. Should this political policy succeed, the greatest reactions on the enemy troops were to be expected. For years the masses of the S.U. (Soviet Union) were stirred up against the surrounding world by the most efficient propaganda machine that has ever existed. Until 1939 National Socialism had been the target of the most spiteful attacks. Day after day it was hammered into the laborers and peasants that the active masses in Germany were a sacrifice to the most terrible exploitation. With extreme tension workers and peasants looked forward to the German administration. To be sure they had not completely trusted the Bolshevist propaganda, but in spite of that they met the new masters with a certain feeling of doubt.

As we all know, the peoples of the S.U. (Soviet Union) have gone through the hardest times. Consequently, they are of a simplicity inconceivable to us, even in the political sphere. A form of government which was not intent only on plundering and exploitation and which put aside the Bolshevist methods, would have kindled the greatest enthusiasm and put at our disposal a mass of millions. And the enthusiasm in the occupied Eastern territories would have had its reaction on the force of resistance of the Red Army. It would have been easily attainable to have the Red Army man say to himself: "I fight for a system that is throughout worse than that which awaits me in the case of a defeat. I will be better off in every respect among the Germans than I have been until now." If the Red Army man had become convinced of his general well-being, the war would have been at an end very soon.

Knowing this the Main Department for Politics believed it to be its primary duty to assist our combat troops with all their power by a propaganda campaign aimed at crippling the power of resistance of the Red Army and to shorten the war in this way. For the attainment of this goal there are, among the measures proposed, two of the utmost importance: The Agrarian Law and Religious Freedom, which is essentially distinct from that of the Bolshevists.

Considering the exceptionally great significance which approaches the Agrarian question in the Soviet Union, the Main Department for Politics was demanding even before the beginning of the Eastern campaign, that the Kolchos be dissolved and an individual Agrarian economy be introduced again. This proposal was turned down by the Four Year Plan with the remark that organic changes were not to be considered during the war. Not until August of last year was an increase of the farmland successfully put through.

Before the realization could be carried out, however, the Four Year Plan had recognized that the impetuous pressure of the whole peasant population for the dissolution of the collective would have to be reckoned with in some way in the interest of production itself. The proposal of the Main Department for Politics for the dissolution of the collective found its defeat in the new Agrarian decree. A few months had been sufficient to make clear, not only to all Wehrmacht units down to the youngest lieutenant in the line farthese forward, but also to the units in the home country and the civil administration in the occupied Eastern territories, the need of reform in the Kolchos constitution. The only exceptions in this knowledge were the two Reich Commissars, whose disagreement unfortunately caused a delay of several weeks. The new Agrarian Decree came out shortly before the spring planting and was greatly played up in the territories by the Press and Propaganda Dept of Main Department I. Its direct success was a hitherto inconceivable piece of work of the populace in the spring planting, which was able to be carried out in spite of unfavorable preliminary conditions. In spite of this no lasting effect on the enemy has appeared so far. Naturally, the enemy propaganda countered our

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Agrarian decree with every means. Their main argument was that in this it was only a matter of a promise which had as its purpose a momentary tactical successes, that moreover Germany intended to make use of the land later for her own purposes. This argument found support in the very slow execution of the Agrarian decree, which is to be attributed in part to objective reasons (lack of surveyors, land registration, surveying instruments and so forth.)

It had been foreseen that in 1942 in the Ukraine 20% of the general economy was to be changed to agriculture cooperatives. The increasing of the farmland, which forms the main criterion of the general economy and are carried through everywhere immediately, has still not been achieved to the extent of 10% of the general economy, although it was decreed, as has been mentioned, in August 1941. The transformation to agricultural cooperatives has generally begun only a short time ago, and according to the directives of the farmer's leader KOERNER is not to reach more than 10% by the end of August of this year. In this state of affairs it is understandable that great sections of the Ukrainian peasantry are under the control of enemy propaganda and have lost belief in the earnestness of our intentions.

The religious freedom was likewise to call forth a great propaganda effect. After months-long negotiations, it was eventually decided not to announce the freedom of religion ceremoniously, but to let it come into existence as quietly as possible. The propaganda effect consequently slipped from the picture.

When the Main Department for Politics noticed the hesitation of decision in the church question, it searched for a substitute in another means of propaganda, in the question of returning property rights of the individual. In this the whole world could be clearly shown that National Socialism contrasts distinctly with the Bolshevist expropriation measures and a new property law would be ushered in. The first display of this slogan for propaganda use would have been the immediate raising of the expropriation measures in the Baltic states, which Bolshevism had not yet controlled for a year, and consequently it would have been possible to resume the former property situation without further ado. To the unbounded astonishment of the populace, however, the German administration marched forward to play the role of receiver of the goods stolen by the Bolshevists. The necessity for the restoration of private ownership for the psychological treatment of the populace was referred to by all the General Commissioners in the Baltic states; this population, as everybody knows, ought to be won for German patriotism. Even after the Four Year Plan gave up its old ideas in recognition that a further protraction of the restoration of private ownership would damage even the German economic interests. The fundamental profession of the reinstallation of the pre-Bolshevist property law did not follow, though it was against every political judgment and based only on the unfounded opposition of the Reichs Commissar.

Again a real weapon for the disintegration of the enemy front had been twisted out of our hand, a weapon whose effect may not be undervalued. For the unrecompensed expropriation of private property by the Bolshevists had aroused at the time not only the terror of Russian bourgeois circles including the more prosperous peasants, but also of the entire civilized world. The world, including the laborers and peasants in the Soviet Union who were disillusioned by Bolshevism, awaited now a clear policy in this question on the part of Germany. This silence on the part of Germany obviously made itself of use to the enemy propaganda, which could reliably persuade the Soviet masses that Germany plans no restoration of individual ownership.

The Main Department for Politics furthermore has always emphasized that the Eastern peoples must be told something concrete about their future. The Department refers to the fact that in case we should not oppose the propaganda of Stalin, the peoples would have to succumb to this propaganda, that is to say, they would believe in their own enslavement by Germany. The Main Department for politics has accordingly often directed the attention of Wehrmacht units to the expediency of having the Slavic Eastern peoples receive calming assurances regarding their future from the authoritative German quarters. As the best means, the establishment of a sort of counter-regime to Stalin with a captured Red general was indicated; of, if the word government should be avoided, then just a rebellious general

somewhat after the model of de Gaulle, who should become the point of crystallization for all the Red soldiers who are dissatisfied with Stalin. The correctness of this conception has been confirmed in the time following its inception by countless statements of prisoners-of-war, who have all stated independently that the silence of Germany regarding the future of Russia allows the worst to be feared. Many would like to desert, but they did not know to whom they should go. Under the banner of a recognized counter-revolutionary leader they would gladly and bravely fight against the Bolshevist regime.

All the suggestions concerning this were rejected in their essentials. Permission for front-line duty was effected only for groups of Turkish and Caucasian peoples and finally after several refusals also for the Estonians. Because of the difficulty of recruiting troops, the unit generally came to the point of impressing civilians and prisoners-of-war into their ranks, in the first line of rear-echelon services. But even in the foremost line they found employment and fought well. Only in the last few weeks under the pressure of danger from the partisans was the formation of native units allowed and that only for combat with the bandits. But even this measure will remain ineffective as far as propaganda is concerned if a combat unit is not activated and a personality with a resounding name is not put at its head.

The Main Department for Politics was compelled, for the sake of attaining the above-outlined goal, to rescind or at least greatly change measures from German quarters which would strengthen the enemey's power of resistance.

Of primary importance, the treatment of prisoners-of-war should be named. It is no longer a secret from friend or foe that hundreds of thousands of them literally have died of hunger or cold in our camps. Allegedly there were not enough food supplies on hand for them. It is especially peculiar that the food supplies are deficient only for prisoners-of-war from the Soviet Unions, while complaints about the treatment of other prisoners-of-war, Polish, Serbian, French and English, have not become loud. It is obvious that nothing is so suitable for strengthening the power of resistance of the Red Army as the knowledge that in German captivity a slow miserable death is to be met. To be sure the Main Department for Politics has succeeded here by unceasing efforts in bringing about a material improvement of the fate of the prisoners-of-war. However this improvement is not to be ascribed to political acumen, but to the sudden realization that our labor market must be supplied with laborers at once. We now experienced the grotesque picture of having to recruit millions of laborers from the occupied Eastern territories, after prisoners of war have died of hunger like flies, in order to fill the gaps that have formed within Germany. Now the food question no longer existed. In the prevailing limitless abuse of the Slavic humanity, "recruiting" methods were used which probably have their origin only in the blackest periods of the slave trade. A regular manhunt was inaugurated. Without consideration of health or age the people were shipped to Germany, where it turned out immediately that for more than 100,000 had to be sent back because of serious illnesses and other incapabilities for work. This system in no way considered that these methods would of necessity have their effect on the power of resistance of the Red Army, since these methods were used only in the Soviet Union of course, and in no way remotely resembling this form in enemy countries like Holland or Norway. Actually we have made it quite easy for Soviet propaganda to augment the hate for Germany and the National Socialist system. The Soviet soldier fights more and more bravely in spite of the efforts of our politicians to find another name for this bravery. Valuable German blood must flow more and more, in order to break the resistance of the Red Army. Obviously the Main Department for Politics has struggled unceasingly to place the methods of acquiring workers and their treatment within Germany on a rational foundation. Originally it was thought in all earnestness to demand the utmost efforts at a minimum cost of the workers sent to Germany. Here also not political acumen but only primitive biological knowledge has led to an improvement. Now 400,000 female household workers from the Ukraine are to come to Germany, and already the German press announces publicly that these people have no right to free time and may not visit theaters, movies, restaurants, etc. and may leave the house at the most three hours a week apart from exceptions concerning duty.

In addition there is the treatment of the Ukrainians in the Reichs Commissariate itself. With a presumption unequalled we put aside all political knowledge and to the glad surprise of all the colored world treat the peoples of the occupied Eastern territories as whites of Class 2, who apparently have only the task of serving as slaves for Germany and Europe. Only the most limited education is suitable for them, no solicitude can be given them. Their sustenance interests us only insofar as they are still capable of labor, and in every respect they are given to understand that we regard them as of the most minute value.

In these circumstances the following can be determined:

1) The resistance power of the Red Army and the strength of the partisan movement has mounted in the same degree as the population realized our true enlistment for them. The feats of arms of our noble army have been neutralized exactly as in 1918 by an inadequate political policy. Our political policy has forced both Bolshevists and Russian nationals into a common front against us. The Russian fights today with exceptional bravery and self-sacrifice for nothing more or less than recognition of his human dignity.

2) Our political policy of utilizing the Ukraine as a counter-weight against mighty Russia, against Poland and the Balkans, and as a bridge to the Caucasus, has suffered complete ship-wreck. The 40 million Ukrainians who joyfully greated us as liberators, are today indifferent to us and already begin to swing into the enemy camp. Should we not succeed in checking this situation in the last moment, then we run the danger from day to day of having a partisan movement in the Ukraine, which not only eliminates the Ukraine as a furnisher of food, but also ties up the reinforcements of the German army, endangers its existence and accordingly involves the danger of a German defeat.

If this danger which threatens the German people is to be prevented in the last moment, then the following is necessary.

1 - For the Ukraine an absolutely positive political policy must be carried out in every respect. The Ukraine must not be merely an objective of exploitation to us, but the populace must sincerely feel that Germany is its friend and liberator. The German economic agencies must be responsible for assuring the populace a minimum on which they can exist. A compulsory conscription of labor in the occupied Eastern territories must be restrained immediately. The treatment of Ukrainians and other Eastern peoples within the Reich must be fair and humane. In publicity, both oral and written, everything must be avoided that is in any way cognizant of the fact that we regard this territory as an objective of exploitation. The Russian people must be told something concrete about their future, particularly because Germany does not have the intention nor the power to occupy the whole Russian area.

2 - The policy of the officials of the Reichs Commissar for the Ukraine is in general the exponent for the above described policy, which has not recognized the role of the Ukraine in world politics, and has suceeded in throwing away the friendship of 40 million people; and which is guilty in this way of strengthening the power of resistance of the Red Army and prolonging the war with all its consequences. These officials see their only mission as the economic exploitation of the country. The longer the war lasts, however, the more political forces must be interposed. Therefore it would be opportune to place at the head of the Reich Commissariat a personality who also possesses sufficient political ability.

If we do not accomplish this change of course at once, then one can say with certainty that the power of resistance of the Red Army and of the whole Russian people will mount still more, and Germany must continue to sacrifice her best blood. Yes, it must be openly stated that the possibility of a German defeat approaches in a tangible proximity; all the more so if the

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partisan movement for which Stalin is striving with every means, should spread over a greater part of the Ukraine. One should protect that in the South Ukraine such a danger does not exist because of the lack of swamps and forests. The bandit leader Machino needs to be remembered, he who for about 2 years terrorized the Ukraine and knew how to avoid all prosecutions. One should also not place his hopes on the economic collapse of the Soviet Union. Certainly the losses in fertile land, raw materials and industrial projects are very significant. On the other hand the Soviet Union still has the Ural territory, fabulously rich in raw materials of all kinds, which for fourteen years has been industrially developed with all powers, as well as rich Siberia. Finally we know that the Soviets have systematically carried on an economic policy of hoarding reserves, and we cannot completely tie up the English-American reserves.

However, if we accomplish the proposed change in policy, then it can be believed certain that the decomposition of the Red Army will also succeed. For the power of resistance of the Red Army man is broken the moment that he becomes convinced that Germany brings him a better life than he has led under the Soviets, and that Germany has a small bit of consideration for his national qualities, in other words does not intend to rob him of his soul.

The problem is too serious to be allowed to remain undecided. Here it is a question of the future of the German race, under circumstances concerning even its existence or non-existence. The permanent thesis of the Main Department for Politics has proved itself true, that a quick victory cannot be attained entirely by the aid of arms, but only in conjunction with the application of a great political offensive. That the administration of the occupied Eastern territories is composed almost entirely of personnel not acquainted with Russia is probably one of the reasons why this thesis has not been carried out. The gentlemen slowly grope their way into the problem, for which the majority still require interpretors. Nevertheless it is today already confirmed that wide circles of the lower administrative chiefs in the Ukraine are plainly frightened of the policy commanded by the higher echelon. However, they are not in a position to have their way. So much the more reason one should trust the interpretation of the Main Department for Politics based on the best technical and social knowledge; the Department is even today convinced of a speedy victorious conclusion of the war, insofar as its political directives are followed.

Berlin, 25 October 1942

signed: BRAEUTIGAM

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 294-PS

24 September 1945

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, Lt (jg) USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 294-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
Lt (jg) USNR
391590

H1225-0132

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 327-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DRMfdbO.
II 1 c 1183/44g.

(Copies for the Political Main Staff Str. 19/10
(Q 19/X ? 20/10 Dr. Wetzelz.k W 21/10
(P_1, P_2
(with request for acknowledgement
(Dr. Kinkelein n.r.
(Z.d. A. Str. 31/10

Pencilled Notes

Copy
Secret

Berlin, 17 October 1944

To: The Chief of the Party Chancellory
Reich Leader Martin Bormann
Berlin W 8
Wilhelmstr. 63/64

Stamp: Political Main Staff
Journal No. P1011 a/44g:
Received 18 Oct. 1944
encl.

Subject: Actions against civilians in rear echelons.
Your circular No. 309/44 of 9 Oct. 1944.

Dear Party comrade Bormann: -

In order to prevent difficulties and delay -which is of course not desired by you- in the liquidation of the companies under my supervision, I have to-day dispatched the following telegram to the Gau Leaders because of the particular urgency:

"In order not to delay the liquidation of companies under my supervision, I beg to point out that the companies concerned are not private firms but business enterprises of the Reich so that also actions with regard to them just as with regard to government offices are reserved to the highest authorities of the Reich. I supervise the following companies:

(a) Zentralhandelsgesselschaft Ost fuer landwirtschaftlichen Absatz und Bedarf m.b.H. (ZO). (Central Trading Company East for Agricultural Marketing and Requirements Limited)
(b) Landbewirtschaftungsgesselschaft Ostland und Ukraine (Agricultural Development Company Eastern Territories and Ukraine)
(c) Beschaffungsgesellschaft Ost m.b.H. (Supply Company East Limited.)
(d) Pharm. - Ost G.m.b.H. (Pharmaceutics - East Company Limited)

The following banks under my supervision are also not private firms:

(e) Zentralnotenbank Ukraine (Central Exchange Bank Ukraine)
(f) Notenbank Ostland (Exchange Bank Eastern Territories)
(g) Zentralwirtschaftsbank Ukraine. (Central Commercial Bank Ukraine)
(h) Verband der Wirtschaftsbanken in der Ukraine. (Association of Commercial Banks in the Ukraine)
(i) Gemeinschaftsbank Ostland und Weissruthenien. (Cooperative Bank Eastern Territories and White Ruthenia)

The liquidation of these companies and banks has been discussed with the Reich Plenipotentiary for total war effort and will be brought to a close not later than by the end of this year. Assets suitable for restitution of the companies have already been earmarked for the armed forces and war economy. Therefore, any intervention with regard to stocks and personnel does not only impede the liquidation of business which is inevitably necessary but also delays the supply of goods to the armed forces and war industry. For this reason I beg, to refrain from any intervention.

The Chief of the Party Chancellory has a copy hereof."

H1225-0133

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of my letter of to-day to the Reich Plenipotentiary for total war effort from which you will note that the liquidation of the companies under my supervision has been agreed upon with the Reich Plenipotentiary and will be concluded at a relatively close date considering the vast operations which are indispensable for the liquidation in the interest of an orderly war economy. Restored properly not yet surrendered has already been earmarked for the armed forces and war economy, so that any delay of the liquidation or perhaps even independent confiscation of the property by the Gau Leaders would impair or destroy an organized plan, something that should not be done without a compelling reason in the interest of war economy. In order to give you an idea of the past and present problems of these companies, I am attaching enclosed a corresponding survey.

I beg you to acknowledge receipt of the telegram to the Gau Leaders.

Finally, I want to point out also that in my mind it is not correct to simply order the Gau Leaders under the heading "actions against civilians in rear echelons" to press the speeding up of the liquidation of offices and establishments which have been brought back from the occupied territories. Without doubt cases have occurred where such pressure was warranted by all means. On the other hand, it has been proven that, for instance, thousands of decent men and women as well as firms, who have done their duty under the most difficult conditions there, have been brought back from the occupied territories and have recognized the need of the hour immediately, but can simply not complete their work still necessary for the liquidation at present from one day to the other. As far as the Eastern territories are concerned, the above applies to the majority of the people assigned, so that I am obliged to regret that you also associate these people with the most ill-reputed term of rear-echelon.

Heil Hitler
Yours
Signed A. Rosenberg

H1225-0134

Secret

(1). Zentralhandelsgesellschaft Ost fuer landwirtschaftlichen Absatz und Bedarf m.b.H. (Z.O.).
(Central Trading Company East for Agricultural Marketing and Requirements Limited).

The following has been the mission of the Z.O. as a monopoly company for the Eastern Territories:

(a) Collection of all agricultural products as well as commercial marketing and transportation thereof. (Delivery to armed forces and the Reich),

(b) Trusteeship of enterprises dealing with food supplies,

(c) Providing enterprises dealing with food supplies with special equipment, supplying the agriculture with means of production and the rural population with commodities (premium goods).

The following is the present mission of the Z.O.:

(aa) Winding up of transactions relative to commodities and finances, particularly utilization of evacuated goods brought back from the Eastern Territories and goods which did not come into use there any more,

(bb) Collection of goods brought back from the agriculture and food industry of other occupied territories (General Government West),

(cc) Remaining current business,

(a) Fulfillment of the original assignments in the remainder of the Eastern Territories,

(b) Inter-territorial exchange of machines for the agriculture as well as for the dairy industry and inter-territorial exchange of seeds according to directives of the Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan - business section food.

The actual significance of the Z.O. and the volume of its transactions can be seen from the following:

(1) 30 offices with 200 agencies were subordinated to each main office for the Eastern Territories, the Central District and the Ukraine,

(2) 11 subsidiary companies of the food industry with 130 branches were founded in the Ukraine,

(3) The Z.O. including its subsidiary companies employed at the peak of its business during the summer of 1943 about 7000 German party members of the Reich and in addition has setup about 250 German firms of the Reich.

(4) The total turn-over of the Z.O. amounted to about 5.6 milliard Reichsmark, from its foundation until the 31st of March 1944.

(5) During this period, the Z.O. together with its subsidiaries has collected:

Grain	9,200,000 tons
Meat and meat products	622,000 "
Lindseed	950,000 "
Butter	208,000 "
Sugar	400,000 "
Fodder	2,500,000 "
Potatoes	3,200,000 "
Seeds	141,000 "
Other agricultural products	1,200,000 "
Eggs	1,075 million eggs

The following was required for transportation:

1,418,000 railroad box cars and 472,000 tons of boat shipping space.

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(6) A total of 32,900 box cars of evacuated goods has been brought back by the Z.O. of which

22,400 are grain, lindseed and other seeds, etc.,
9,000 are agricultural machines, other machines, etc., and
1,500 are goods for supply and consumption.

While the utilization of the evacuated agricultural products has been completed in the main part in spite of all difficulties by means of transfer to the Reich Agencies, it has not been possible to effect the utilization of the remaining goods (machines, furniture, supply goods etc.) in the same time and with as little friction. The utilization of these goods is being effected with the cooperation of the Commissioner for utilization of goods, Dr. Kemna, for the Reich Minister of Economy and the Reich Minister for Armament and War Production. Moreover, part of these goods which are composed of thousands of types of different goods must first be overhauled and repaired.

The number of personnel of the Z.O. and its subsidiary companies has already been reduced from 7000 to 681 employees, exclusive 50 workers who are still working in the Eastern Territories.

(2). Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft Ukraine.
(Agricultural Development Company, Ukraine)

The Landbewirtschaftungsgesellschaft Ukraine (LBGU) had the following missions (Figures according to status of 1st July 1943):

(a) Supervisory management of almost 31,000 collective farms and agricultural cooperatives (former Kolhoze) with 1.7 million farms, of almost 540,000 individual farms with an area used for cultivation of maximum 38 million hektars (93.9 million acres) - 24.5 million hectars (60.5 million acres) during summer 1943-,

(b) Managing trusteeship of 1875 state-owned estates with an area used for agriculture of 2.8 million hectars (6.9 million acres),

(c) Managing trusteeship of 72 breeding stations with an area of 124,000 hectars (306,400 acres), seed reproducing area of 424,000 hectars (1,047,700 acres),

Trustee management of 17 offices for distribution of seeds of 270 seed distribution points and of 619 seed depots with a seed capacity of 192,000 tons.

(d) Managing trusteeship of 900 machine and tractor stations (MTS) with 49,600 tractors.

The LBGU maintained 1 central business office, 6 district offices (with 5 branches offices), 114 regional offices, 431 county offices, 2870 base offices and 400 supervisory bodies.

The LBGU has already completed the liquidation of the following affairs:

(1) Management of the general enterprises (see above under a),

(2) Management of the state-owned estates (see above under b),

(3) Sheep-breeders association Ukraine,

(4) Financial liquidation (balance-sheet of liquidation as of 1st July 1944 will be completed on 20th Oct. 1944).

At present the LBGU still attends to the following matters:

(aa) Utilization of still remaining 5400 tons of highly valuable, evacuated seeds (a total of 98,000 tons have been brought back), most of which will be transferred to the Landbau-Gesellschaft m.b.H. (Land Development Company Limited) founded recently by the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan, - termination by the end of this year-,

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(bb) Utilization of the rolling stock, parts of equipment and similar matters confiscated by the armed forces.

(cc) Realization of the MTS evacuation depots and work shops. The personnel used in connection with this (90 civilians, 34 military personnel) occupied mainly with new problems regarding the employment of agricultural machines and the repair thereof. The transfer of these machines to the above mentioned Landbau-Gesellschaft has been projected in the near future.

The number of personnel employed by the LBGU has been reduced from 4500 German and Dutch workers as of 30 June 1943 to 410 as of 1st Oct. 1944.

Of these latter 248 were made available for other important war jobs, especially in the general government, by way of orders and leaves from present jobs. 28 employees are assigned to supervise 50,000 Ukrainian workers in key-positions and skilled laborers of the LBGU. Another 90, as mentioned, are employed for the problems of utilizing agricultural machines and for the repair thereof (see above cc). Consequently, only 44 persons are employed to wind up the remainding affairs.

(3). Beschaffungsgesellschaft Ost m.b.H. (BGO).
(Supply Company East Limited)

The BGO has been founded with the purpose to procure machines and other investment goods for the economy of the Eastern Territories as well as to perform special assignments.

Today, it has the following assignments:

(a) Winding-up of concluded business-contracts (50 mill. Reichsmark of a total procurement in the value of 115 mill Reichsmark), according to which deliveries will be made within the next 9 months;

(b) procurement of machine tools and wood-working machines by order of the Reich Minister for Armament and War production.

(c) Collection and utilization at economic assets evacuated from the Eastern Territories and the General Government whereby the BGO acts as an executive company for Dr. Kemna, the Commissioner for the utilization of goods for the Reich Minister for Economy and the Reich Minister for Armament and War-production (see Annex (1) and (2)).

(d) Liquidation of the Steine und Erden Ost G.m.b.H. (Stone and Soil East Company Limited).

To (a): According to orders by the Reich Minister for Armament and War production the machines which are being delivered in agreement with current business contracts are being transferred particularly to German industries damaged by bombing. The other deliveries are being disposed of in accordance with orders of the OKH/Chef H Ruest u.BdH. (Supreme Command Army) as well as of the economic administrative agencies and of the Planning Commissioners.

To (b): This procurement is also done for the German industry.

To (c): The execution of these assignments is in full swing, and the work connected with it is steadily increasing. So far the BGO has collected about 1000 carloads of evacuated goods. One part of these is directed by the B.G.O. to agencies charged with their utilization which operate under its management. Another part - particularly machines and investment goods - are stored in own depots, repaired, catalogued and catalogue submitted to the Office of Armament Supplies as well as to Special Agencies (Sonderringe)* and apportioned according to their directions to the Armament Industry.

The number of personnel employed at present by the BGO is 118 employees of whom 55 are male employees.

(4). Pharm-Ost G.m.b.H.
(Pharmaceutics-East Company Limited).

The company had the assignment to supply the Eastern Territories with medicines and other drugs within the range of human and veterinary medicines as well as with all equipment for medical and veterinary requirements, hospital requirements, etc.

Apart from supplying the remainder of the Eastern Territories, the company's main assignment at present is essentially to direct the evacuated goods to other consumers, the armed forces in particular, its stocks and those goods which are to be delivered according to business contracts already concluded, while observing the necessary financial liquidation procedure.

* Translators note: Committees of industrialists and engineers set up by Speer to organize the production of component parts for the armament industry.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 327-PS

25 October 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 327-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567.

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H1225-0139

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 342-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Reichs Commissioner
for the East (Ostland)
Sect. II h

Directions concerning the Treatment of Jewish Property in the Reich Commissariate Ostland

of 13 October 1941

Par. 1

The total, movable and immovable properties of the Jewish population in the territories governed by the Reich's Commissioner for Eastern areas are placed under confiscation by the administration for the commission and the seizure according to the following regulations.

Par. 2

Property is defined as movable and immovable objects along with all accessories, claims, commissions, rights and interests of all types.

Par. 3

1) The confiscation will be carried out by the Reich's commissioner for the East (Ostland) or those offices who have been authorized by him. It can be carried out by directives to individual persons or in general by a proclamation and can be limited to individual objects of wealth.

2) The following shall be excluded from confiscation:

a) That part of the household furniture which will take care of the base essentials of life.

b) Cash, bank and savings credit, as well as bonds, up to a total value of one hundred Reichsmarks.

Par. 4

1) With the confiscation the previous owner loses all rights to dispose of the confiscated property.

2) Whoever has confiscated property in possession or custody, will administer it until further notice. The changing or disposal of the property or of its profits will only be allowed inside the bounds of orderly management. All other measures taken beyond this will need the approval of the Reichs commissioner for the East (Ostland) or those agencies authorized by him.

Par. 5

1) The property that is placed under confiscation can be brought under the administration of the commission, sofar as it is necessary for orderly management.

2) The assuming of control by the administrative commission will at the same time be looked upon as confiscation.

3) The Reichs commission for the East (Ostland) will issue directives about the arrangement and management of this administration.

Par. 6

1) Confiscated property can be called in by the Reichs commissioner for the East (Ostland) or by the agencies authorized by him.

2) The disposal of the confiscated property will be left to the authorized agencies.

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3) These agencies will decide with finality, using administrative means, on the debts which belong to the confiscated property. The responsibility will be limited to the sales value of the confiscated property.

Par. 7

Bids for the purchase of the property which comes under confiscation can be publicly advertised.

Par. 8

The responsible authorities can demand information from everyone to carry out their task.

Par. 9

1) The following will be punished with a prison sentence and monetary fine or one of those punishments.

a) Those who will undertake to withdraw an object of value from the offices of the civil authorities or those installed with the authority for disposal, or in any other manner to thwart, to evade, or to impair the action of confiscation.

b) Those who intentionally or carelessly do not fulfill in due time or completely one of those directives imposed upon him such as an order of execution or other directive of execution, and the report and information obligations concerning it.

2) In severe cases the punishment is penal servitude. If the accused is charged with willful disobedience or should it be any other especially severe case the death sentence is authorized.

Par. 10

The Reichs commissioner for the East (Ostland) will issue the necessary measures to carry out these directives.

Par. 11

The directive will go into effect on the day of its publication.

Riga, the 18 October 1941
The Reichs Commissioner for the East
(Ostland)

signed: LOHSE

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 789-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Pencilled note: Duplicate

Nov. 23, 1939, 1200 hours. Conference with the Fuehrer, to which all Supreme Commanders are ordered. The Fuehrer gives the following speech:

The purpose of this conference it to give you an idea of the world of my thoughts, which takes charge of me, in the face of future events, and to tell you my decisions. The building up of our armed forces was only possible in connection with the ideological (weltanschaulich) education of the German people by the Party. When I started my political task in 1919, my strong belief in final success was based on a thorough observation of the events of the day and the study of the reasons for their occurrence. Therefore, I never lost my belief in the midst of set-backs which were not spared me during my period of struggle. Providence has had the last word and brought me success. On top of that, I had a clear recognition of the probably course of historical events, and the firm will to make brutal decisions. The first decision was in 1919 when I after long internal conflict became a politician and took up the struggle against my enemies. That was the hardest of all decisions. I had, however, the firm belief that I would arrive at my goal. First of all, I desired a new system of selection. I wanted to educate a minority which would take over the leadership. After 15 years, I arrived at my goal, after strenuous struggles and many set-backs. When I came to power in 1933, a period of the most difficult struggle lay behind me. Everything existing before that had collapsed. I had to reorganize everything beginning with the mass of the people and extending it to the armed forces. First reorganization of the interior, abolishment of appearances of decay and defeatist ideas, education to heroism. While re-organizing the interior, I undertook the second task: to release Germany from its international ties. Two particular characteristics are to be pointed out: secession from the League of Nations and denunciation of the disarmament conference It was a hard decision. The number of prophets who predicted that it would lead to the occupation of the Rhineland was large, the number of believers was very small. I was supported by the nation, which stood firmly behind me, when I carried out my intentions. After that the order for rearmament. Here again there were numerous prophets who predicted misfortunes, and only a few believers. In 1935 the introduction of compulsory armed service. After that militarization of the Rhineland, again a process believed to be impossible at that time. The number of people who put trust in me, was very small. Then the beginning of the fortification of the whole country especially in the west.

One year later, Austria came, this step also was considered doubtful. It brought about a considerable reinforcement of the Reich. The next step was Bohemia, Moravia and Poland. This step also was not possible to accomplish in one campaign. First of all, the western fortification had to be finished. It was not possible to reach the goal in one effort. It was clear to me from the first moment that I could not be satisfied with the Sudeten-German territory. That was only a partial solution. The decision to march into Bohemia was made. Then followed the erection of the Protectorate and with that the basis for the action against Poland was laid, but I wasn't quite clear at that time whether I should start first against the east and then in the west or vice-versa. Moltke often made the same calculations in his time. Under pressure the decision came to fight with Poland first. One might accuse me of wanting to fight and fight again. In struggle I see the fate of all beings. Nobody can avoid a struggle if he does not want to lose out. The increasing number of people requires a larger living space (Lebensraum). My goal was to create a logical relation between the number of people and the space for them to live in. The struggle must start here. No people can get away from the solution of this task or else it must yield and gradually die out. That is taught by history. First migration of peoples to the southwest, then adaptation of the number of people to the small space by emigration. In the last years, adaptation of the people to insufficient space, by reducing the number of births. This would lead to the death and weakening of the blood of the people. If a people chooses that course all their weaknesses are mobilized. One yields to the force of the outside and uses this force against one's self by killing of the child. This means the greatest cowardice, decimation of the number, and loss of value. I decided a different way: adaptation of the living space to the number of people. One acknowledgement is important. The state has a meaning only if it supports the maintenance of its population potential. In our case 82 millions of people were concerned. That means the

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greatest responsibility. He who does not want to assume this responsibility is not worthy of belonging to the mass of the people. That gave me the strength to fight. It is one eternal problem to bring the number of Germans to a proper relationship to the available space. Security of the needed space. No calculated cleverness is of any help, solution only with the sword. A people unable to produce the strength for fight, must withdraw. Struggles are different than those of 100 years ago. Today we can speak of a racial fight. Today we fight for oilfields, rubber, treasures of the earth, etc. After the peace of Westphalia Germany disintegrated. Disintegration, impotence of the German Reich was determined by decree. This German impotence was removed by the creation of the Reich when Prussia realized her task. Then the opposition between France and England began. Since 1870 England has been against us. Bismarck and Moltke were certain that there would have to be one more action. The danger at that time was of a two-front war. Moltke was at times in favor of a preventive war. To take advantage of the slow progress of the Russian mobilization. German armed might was not fully employed. Insufficient sternness of the leading personalities. The basic thought of Moltke was the offensive. He never thought of the defense. Many opportunities were missdd after Moltke's death. The solution was only possible by attacking a country at a favorable moment. Political and military leadership always declared that it was not yet ready. In 1914 there came the war on several fronts. It did not bring the solution of these problems. Today the second act of this drama is being written. For the first time in 67 years it must be made clear that we do not have a two-front war to wage. That which has been desired since 1870 and considered as impossible of achievement has come to pass. For the first time in history we have to fight on only one front, the other front is at present free. But no one can know how long that will remain so. I have doubted for a long time whether I should strike in the east and then in the west. Basically I did not organize the armed forces in order not to strike. The decision to strike was always in me. Earlier or later I wanted to solve the problem. Under pressure it was decided that the east was to be attacked first. If the Polish war was won so quickly, it was due to the superiority of our armed forces. The most glorious appearance in history. Unexpectedly small expenditures of men and materiel. Now the eastern front is held by only a few divisions. It is a situation which we viewed previously as unachievable. Now the situation is as follows: The opponent in the west lies behind his fortifications. There is no possibility of coming to grips with him. The decisive question is: how long can we endure this situation? Russia is at present not dangerous. It is weakened by many incidents today. Moreover, we have a pact with Russia. Pacts, however, are only held as long as they serve the purpose. Russia will hold herself to it only so long as Russia considers it to be to her benefit. Even Bismarck thought so. Let one think of the past to assure our back. Now Russia has far reaching goals, above all the strengthening of her position in the Baltic. We can oppose Russia only when we are free in the West. Further Russia is striving to increase her influence on the Balkans and is striving toward the Persian Gulf. That is also the goal of our foreign policy. Russia will do that which she considers to benefit her. At the present moment it has retired from internationalism. In case she renounces this, she will proceed to Pan-Slavism. It is difficult to see into the future. It is a fact that at the present time the Russian army is of little worth. For the next one or two years the present situation will remain.

Much depends on Italy, above all on Mussolini, whose death could alter everything. Italy has a great goal for the consolidation of her empire. Those who carry this idea are fascism and the Duce, personally. The court is opposed to that. As long as the Duce lives, then it can be calculated that Italy will seize every opportunity to reach her imperialistic goal. However, it is too much to ask of Italy, that it should join in the battle before Germany has seized the offensive in the west: Just so Russia did not attack until we had marched into Poland. Otherwise Italy will think that France has only to deal with Italy, since Germany is sitting behind its West Wall. Italy will not attack until Germany has taken the offensive against France. Just as the death of Stalin, so the death of the Duce can bring danger to us. Just how easily the death of a statesman can come I myself have experienced recently. The time must be used to the full, otherwise one will suddenly find himself faced with a new situation. As long as Italy maintains this position then no danger from Jugoslavia is to be feared. Just so is the neutrality of Rumania achieved by the position of Russia. Scandinavia is hostile to us because of Marxistic influences, but is neutral now. America is still not dangerous to us because of its neutrality laws. The strengthening of our opponents by America

is still not important. The position of Japan is still uncertain, it is not yet certain whether she will join against England.

Everything is determined by the fact that the moment is favorable now, in 6 months it might not be so anymore.

As the last factor I must name my own person in all modesty: irreplaceable. Neither a military nor a civil person could replace me. Assassination attempts may be repeated. I am convinced of the powers of my intellect and of decision. Wars are always ended only by the destruction of the opponent. Everyone who believes differently is irresponsible. Time is working for our adversary. Now there is a relationship of forces which can never be more propitious, but can only deteriorate for us. The enemy will not make peace when the relationship of forces is unfavorable for us. No compromise. Sternness against ourselves. I shall strike and not capitulate. The fate of the Reich depends only on me. I shall deal accordingly. Today we have a superiority such as we have never had before. After 1914 our opponents disarmed themselves of their own accord. England disregarded the construction of her fleet. The fleet is no longer sufficiently large to safeguard the shipping lanes. Only two modern new constructions: Rodney and Nelson. New construction activity only in the cruisers of the Washington class, which were, however, an unsatisfactory type. The new measures can become effective only in 1941. In the Abyssinian war England did not have enough strength to occupy the Tana See. At Malta, Gibraltar and London little anti-aircraft protection. Since 1937 a renewal of rearmament. At present however, only a small number of divisions, which must form the nucleus of new divisions. Material for the army being gathered together from all over the world. Not before next summer is a positive action to be expected. The British army has only a symbolic meaning. Rearmament in the air is proceeding. The first phase will end in the spring of 1940. Anti-aircraft has only guns from the last war. A German flyer is safe from English anti-aircraft fire at 6000 meters altitude. The navy will not be fully rearmed before one to two years (1 - 2 Jahren). I have the greatest experience in rearmament and I know the difficulties which must be overcome therein.

After 1914 France reduced the length of service. After 1914 decrease of military might. Only in some special branches are we inferior. Only the French Navy was modernized. In the time after the war the French army deteriorated. There were no changes until Germany rearmed and announced her demands.

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In summary:

1) The number of active organizations in Germany is greatest.
2) Superiority of the Luftwaffe.
3) Anti-aircraft beyond all competition.
4) Tank corps
5) Large number of anti-tank guns, five times as many as 1914 machine guns.
6) German artillery has great superiority because of the 10.5 gun.
7) French superiority in howitzers and mortars does not exist.

Numerical superiority, but also the value of the individual soldier is greater than for the others. I am most deeply pained when I hear the opinion that the German army is not individually as valuable as it should be. The infantry in Poland did not accomplish what one should have expected from it. Lax discipline. I believe that the soldiers must be judged in their relative value in comparison with the opponent. There is no doubt that our armed forces are the best. Every German infantryman is better than the French. Not the exhilaration of patriotism but tough determination. I am told that the troops will only advance if the officers lead the way. In 1914 that was also the case. I am told that we were better trained then. In reality we were only better trained on the drill field, but not for the war. I must pay the present leadership the compliment that it is better than it was in 1914. Mention of the collapse while storming Liege. There was nothing like this in the campaign in Poland.

Five million Germans have been called to the colors. Of what importance if a few of them collapse. Daring in the army, navy and Luftwaffe. I can not bear it when one says the army is not in good shape. Everything lies

in the hands of the military leader. I can do anything with the German soldier if he is well led. We have succeeded with our small navy in clearing the North Sea of the British. Recognition of the small navy, especially the High Command of the Navy.

We have a Luftwaffe which has succeeded in safeguarding the entire living space of the Germans.

The land army achieved outstanding things in Poland. Even in the West it was not shown that the German soldier is inferior to the French.

Revolution from within is impossible. We are superior to the enemy numerically in the West. Behind the Army stands the strongest armaments industry of the world.

I am disturbed by the stronger and stronger appearance of the English. The English are a tough enemy. Above all on defence. There is no doubt that England will be very much represented in France at the latest in six to eight months.

We have an Achilles heel: The Ruhr. The progress of the war depends on the possession of the Ruhr. If England and France push through Belgium and Holland into the Ruhr, we shall be in the greatest danger. That could lead to the paralizing of the German power of resistance. Every hope of compromise is childish: Victory or defeat! The question is not the fate of a national-socialistic Germany, but who is to dominate Europe in the future. The question is worthy of the greatest efforts. Certainly England and France will assume the offensive against Germany when they are armed. England and France have means of pressure to bring Belgium and Holland to request English and French help. In Belgium and Holland the sympathies are all for France and England. Mention of the incident at Venlo: The man who was shot was not an Englishman, but a Dutch General Staff officer. This was kept silent in the press. The Dutch government asked that the body of the Dutch officer be given up. This is one of their greatest stupidities. The Dutch press does not even mention the incident anymore. At a given time I shall use that to motivate my action. If the French army marches into Belgium in order to attack us, it will be too late for us. We must anticipate them. One more thing. U-boat, Mines, and Luftwaffe (also for Mines) can strike England effectively, if we have a better starting point. Now a flight to England demands so much fuel that sufficient bomb loads cannot be carried. The invention of a new type mine is of greatest importanbe for the Navy. Aircraft will be the chief mine layers now. We shall sow the English coast with mines which cannot be cleared. This mine warfare with the Luftwaffe demands a different starting point. England cannot live without its imports. We can feed ourselves. The permanent sowing of mines on the English coasts will bring England to her knees. However, this can only occur if we have occupied Belgium and Holland. It is a difficult decision for me. None has ever achieved what I have achieved. My life is of no importance in all this. I have led the German people to a great height, even if the world does hate us now. I am setting this work on a gamble. I have to choose between victory or destruction. I choose victory. Greatest historical choice, to be compared with the decision of Friedrich the Great before the first Silesian war. Prussia owes its rise to the heroism of one man. Even there the closest advisers were disposed to capitulation. Everything depended on Friedrich the Great. Even the decisions of Bismarck in 1866 and 1870 were no less great. My decision is unchangeable. I shall attack France and England at the most favorable and quickest moment. Breach of the neutrality of Belgium and Holland is meaningless. No one will question that when we have won. We shall not bring about the breach of neutrality as idiotically as it was in 1914. If we do not break the neutrality, then England and France will. Without attack the war is not to be ended victoriously. I consider it as possible to end the war only by means of an attack. The question as to whether the attack will be successful no one can answer. Everything depends upon the favorable instant. The military conditions are favorable. A prerequisite however, is that the leadership must give an example of fanatical unity from above. There would not be any failures if the leaders always had the courage a rifleman must have.

Individual acknowledgements: The enemy must be beaten only by attack. Chances are different today than during the offensive of 1918. Numerically we can use more than 100 divisions. With respect to men, reserves can be supplied. The material situation is good. Moreover that which is not

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 789-PS
(cont.)

ready today must be ready tomorrow. The whole thing means the end of the World War, not just of a single action. It concerns not just a single question but the existence or non-exsistence of the nation.

I ask you to pass on the spirit of determination to the lower echelons

1) The decision is irrevocable.
2) The only prospect for success, if the whole armed forces are determined.

The spirit of the great men of our history must hearten us all. Fate demands from us no more than from the great men of German history. As long as I live I shall think only of the victory of my people. I shall shrink from nothing and shall destroy everyone who is opposed to me. I have decided to live my life so that I can stand unshamed if I have to die. I want to destroy the enemy. Behind me stands the German people, whose morale can only grow worse. Only he who struggles with destiny can have a good intuition. In the last years I have experienced many examples of intuition. Even in the present development I see the prophecy.

If we come through this struggle victoriously - and we shall come through victoriously - our time will enter into the history of our people. I shall stand or fall in this struggle. I shall never survive the defeat of my people. No capitulation to the outside forces, no revolution from the interior forces.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 789-PS

3 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of document 789-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1225-0146

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 865-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

I name Reichsleiter Alfred R o s e n b e r g as my Commissioner for the central control of questions connected with the East-European Region.

An office, which is to be established in accordance with his orders, is at the disposal of Reichsleiter Rosenberg for the carrying out of the duties thereby ertrusted to him.

The necessary money for this office is to be taken out of the Reich Chancellory Treasury in a lump sum.

Fuehrer's Headquarters 20th April 1941.

The Fuehrer
signed Adolf Hitler.

Reich Minister and Head of Reich Chancellory
signed Dr. Lammers.

The Reich Minister and the Head of the
Reich Chancellory

Berlin W8 21st April
1941
Vossstrasse 6
At present Fuehrer
Headquarters, mail
without exception to
be sent to the Berlin
address.

To:
The Chief of the Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces.
General Field Marshal Keitel .

TOP SECRET

Personal. By curier.

My dear General Field Marshal.

Herewith I am sending you a copy of the Fuehrer's Decree by which the Fuehrer appointed Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg as his Commissioner for the central control connected with the East European Region. In this capacity Reichsleiter Rosenberg is to make the necessary preparations for the probable emergency with all speed. The Fuehrer wishes that Rosenberg shall be authorized for this purpose to obtain the closest coopration of the highest Reich authorities, receive information from them, and summon the representatives of the Highest Reich Authorities ... to conferences. In order to guarantee the necessary secrecy of the commission and the measures to be undertaken, for the time being only those of the highest Reich Authorities should be informed, on whose co-operation Reichsleiter Rosenberg will primarily depend. There are: the Commissioner for the Four Year plan, the Reich Minister of Economies and you yourself.

Therefore may I ask you, in accordance with the Fuehrer's wishes, to place your co-operation at the disposal of Reichsleiter Rosenberg, in the carrying out of the task imposed upon him.

It is recommended in the interests of secrecy, that you name a representative in your office, with whom the office of the Reichsleiter can communicate and who in addition to your usual reputy should be the only one to whom you should communicate the contents of this letter.

I should be obliged if you would acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Heil Hitler, Yours very sincerely
Dr. Lammers.

H1225-0147

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

25. April 1941.

Most Secret.
By curier.

To:
The Head of the Reich Chancellory,
Reich Minister Dr. Lammers.

Personal.

Dear Reich Minister.

I acknowledge receipt of the copy of the Fuehrer's Decree in which the Fuehrer appointed Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg as his Commissioner for the central control of questions connected with the East European Region. I have named General of the Artillery Jodl, Head of the Armed Forces Operational Staff as my permanent Deputy and Major General Warlimont as his Deputy.

Heil Hitler.
Yours very sincerely
K.
25/4.

The Chief of the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces.

25th April 1941.

Most Secret.
By curier.

To:
Reichsleiter Rosenberg.
Personal.

Dear Reichsleiter,

The Head of the Reich Chancellory has sent me a copy of the Fuehrer's Decree, by which he has appointed you his Commissioner for the central control of questions connected with the East European Region. I have charged General of the Artillery Jodl, Head of the Armed Forces Operational Staff and his Deputy, Major General Warlimont with the solving of these questions, as far as they concern the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. Now I ask you, as far as your Office is concerned, to deal with him only.

Heil Hitler,
Yours very sincerely
K. 25/4.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 865-PS

November 23, 1945.

I, EVE GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 865-PS.

EVE GLAZIER, P/O, W.R.N.S., 37371.

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1015 B
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

SPECIAL STAFF FOR PICTORIAL ART

Report of work during the period from October 1940 to July 1944

On the basis of the decree of the Fuehrer of 17 September 1940 relative to the seizure of ownerless works of art formerly possessed by Jews in the occupied WESTERN territories, the special staff for pictorial art commenced at the beginning of October 1940 in PARIS with the seizure of the works of art abandoned by the internationally known Jewish ROTHSCHILD family, which was also famous as the possessor of great art collections. It was not possible for the various members of the Jewish ROTHSCHILD family, nor for many other rich French Jews, to take any considerable part of their part possessions to England and America in their precipitous flight before the German occupation. The staff has not only seized very great parts of the art treasures abandoned in the Paris City Palaces of the ROTHSCHILDS, but it also systematically searched the country-seats of the individual members of the ROTHSCHILD family, such as the famous LOIRE castles, for art treasures and thereby safeguarede for the Reich very important parts of the world famous ROTHSCHILD art collection. The art possessions of the ROTHSCHILD's were traced not only to cleverly hidden places in the individual castles but also to depots and warehouses, as for example in BORDEAUX and other coastal cities, where these art treasures had already been packed for transport to America. In this same manner the art possessions of other French Jews famous as art collectors such as KANN, DAVID-WLIL, Levy de BENZION and SELIGMANN were traced by the staff and seized in their entirety.

After the seizure of the most famous Jewish art collections in PARIS, all abandoned dwellings of the wealthy Parisian Jews, as well as the warehouses of all shipping firms and many other art depots of emigrated Jews, which were very often camouflaged by French gentiles, were systematically searched by the special staff for pictorial art and very considerable art treasures found in this manner. These seizures were carried out on the basis of preliminary exhaustive investigations into the address lists of the Frenchpolice authorities, on the basis of Jewish handbooks, warehouse inventories and order books of French shipping firms as well as on the basis of French art and collection catalogs. The clearly established Jewish origin of the individual owners was proved in each case in cooperation with the French police authorities and the Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service), as well as on the basis of the political secure material of the staff itself.

According to the same system, the seizure of ownerless Jewish works of art was gradually extended over the whole French territory. The investigations of the special staff for pictorial art were often made extraordinarily difficult by proven sabotage by French authorities, as well as by camouflaging of Jewish possessions by trusteeship of French Gentiles covering up for the Jews. In spite of this, Jewish art possessions in the occupied French territories was seized to such an extent as to justify the assumption that, in spite of all opposition and camouflaging, the most important part of the art possessions which had been in the hands of Jews in France, insofar as these had not already been removed before the occupation, was safeguarded by the staff. The wholesale removal of irreplaceable European art values was thereby prevented and the highest artistic products of all European nations assured for Europe.

In the course of this art seizrure by the staff in the occupied WESTERN territories, the following were seized from 203 locations (collections).

21903 art objects of all types, as counted and inventoried up to now.

A seizure record was made for each location, recording the origin of the objects with exact individual data. All seized art treasures were first taken to a collection warehouse at the former Jeu de Paume Museum and then to rooms of the LOUVRE which had been placed at their disposal. They were scientically inventoried and photographed by scientific art workers of the special staff for pictorial are and carefully packed there by experts for transport to the Reich. These jobs were especially difficult, since the majority of the collections and individual art objects were taken over without any inventories or indications of origin, and the scientific cataloguing had to be carried out by the scientific art workers of the staff.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1015 B
Continued

Since the beginning of 1943, art seizures of the staff have been extended to include also furniture seizures of the EAST Ministry, whereby a great number of individual valuable art works could be seized from individual dwellings and warehouses.

During the period from March 1941 to July 1944, the special staff for pictorial art brought into the Reich:

29 large shipments including
137 freight cars with
4174 cases of art works.

These shipments were taken to 6 shelters in the Reich, unpacked and stored with observation of all conservation, air raid and fire protection precautions. At the shelters the inventories, which had served in PARIS only for identification, were supplemented according to scientific view-points, and the results of the scientific cataloguing were recorded on inventory lists and thoroughly indexed. With this scientific inventory of a material unique in its scope and importance and of a value hitherto unknown to art research, the special staff for pictorial art has conducted a work important to the entire field of art. This inventory work will form the bbasis of an all-inclusive scientific catalog, in which should be recorded history, scope and scientific and political significance of this historically unique art seizure.

A restoration work shop equipped with all technical aids was established by the special staff at one of the shelters, and has been occupied with the care and restoration of seized articles of artistic value, as well as with their permanent observation at the shelters. Several hundreds of the works of art that had been neglected by their Jewish owners or had earlier been inexpertly restored were restored in this workshop and their preservation assured.

In addition, all seized articles of artistic value were photographed by the photography workshop of the special staff and included in a film library. Thereby not only the identity of each individual art work was recorded, but also material of permanent value for study and publication in the field of art was created.

Up to 15 July 1944 the following had been scientifically inventoried:

21 903 art works

5 281 paintings, pastels, water-colors, drawings
684 miniatures, glass and enamel paintings, books and manuscripts
595 statues, terra-cottas, medallions and plaques
2 477 articles of furniture of value to art history
583 textiles (Gobelins, rugs, embroideries, Coptic materials)
5 825 hand-made art works (porcelains, bronzes, faiences, majolica, ceramics, jewelry, coins, art objects made with precious stones)
1 286 East Asiatic art works (bronzes, plastics, porcelains, paintings, folding screens, weapons)
259 art works of antiquity (sculptures, bronzes, vases, jewelry, bowls, cut stones, terra-cottas).

These figures will be increased, since seizures in the WEST are not yet completed, and it has not been possible to make a scientific inventory of part of the seized objects because of the lack of experts.

The extraordinary artistic and material value of the seized art works cannot be expressed in figures. The paintings, period furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries, the Gobelins, the antiques and renaissance jewelry of the ROTHSCHILD's are objects of such a unique character that their evaluation is impossible, since no comparable values have so far appeared on the art market.

A short report, moreover, can only hint at the artistic worth of the collection Among the seized paintings, pastels and drawings there are several hundred works of the first quality, masterpieces of European art, which could take first place in any museum. Included therein are absolutely authenticated signed works of REMBRANDT van RIJN, RUBENS, Frans HALS, Vermeer van DELFT, VELASQUEZ, MURILLO, GOYA, Sebastiano del PIOMBO, Palma VECCHIO, etc.

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1015 B
Continued

Of first importance among the seized paintings are the works of the fa mu French painters of the 18th century, with masterpieces of BOUCHER, WATTEAU, ALGAUD, LARGILLIERE, KATTIER, FRAGONARD, PATER, D NLOUX and de TRCY.

This collection can compare with those of the best European museums. It includes many works of the foremost French masters, who up to now have been only inadequately represented in the best German museums. Very important also is the representation of masterpieces of the Dutch painters of the 17th and 18th centuries First of all should be mentioned the works of van DYCK, Salomon and Jacob RUISDAEL WOUVERMANN, TERBORCH, Jan WEENIX, Gabriel METSU, Adrian van OSTADE, David TENIERS, Pieter de HOOCH, Willem van der VELDE, etc.

Of foremost importance also are the represented works of English paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries, with masterpieces of Reynolds ROMNEY and GAINSBOROUGH. CRANACH and AMBERGER, among the German masters, should be mentioned.

The collection of French furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries is perhaps even more highly to be evaluated. This contains hundreds of the best preserved and, for the most part, signed works of the best known cabinet-makers from the period between LOUIS XIV to LOUIS XVI. Since German cabinet-makers played an important part in this golden age of French cabinetry, now recognized for the first time in the field of art, this collection is of paramount importance.

The collection of Gobelins and Persien tapestries contains numerous world famous objects. The collection of handicraft works and the ROTHSCHILD collection of renaissance jewelry is valuable beyond comparison.

Very many works of art were seized by the staff from the luggage of Jewish emigrants in Holland as well as in the occupied territories of French and Belgium.

Work in the EASTERN territories.

The activity of the special staff for pictorial art was limited in the occupied EASTERN territories to a scientific and photographic recording of public collection and their safeguarding and care in cooperation with the military and civil service. In the course of the evacuation of the territory several hundred most valuable Russian Ikons, several hundred Russian paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries individual articles of furniture and furniture from castles were saved in cooperation with the individual army groups, and brought to a shelter in the Reich.

A collection of degenerate Bolshevist art, as well as a collection of degenerate WESTERN art, was also made for political study purposes. In addition, a rich collection of material concerning Soviet architecture was made.

25 portfolios of pictures with the most valuable works of the art collections seized in the WEST were presented to the Fuehrer on 20 April 1943, together with three volumes of a provisional catalog of paintings and an interim progress report. Additional portfolios of pictures are in preparation.

Robert SCHOLZ

Bereichsleiter
Chief of the Special Staff
for Pictorial Art.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1015 B

7 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt., Inf., 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 1015 B.

FRED NIEBERGALL,
2nd Lt., Inf.,
0-1335567

H1225-0150

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1017-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy

Handwritten note 1. Memorandum

2.4.41

Subject: The USSR.

Bolshevik Russia, just as the one-time Czarist Russia, is a conglomeration of peoples of very different types, which has come into being through the annexation of states of a related or even of an essentially alien character.

A military conflict with the USSR. will result in an extraordinarily rapid occupation of an important and large section of the USSR. It is very probable that military action on our part will very soon be followed by the military collapse of the USSR. The occupation of these areas would then present not so many military as administrative and economic difficulties. Thus arises the first question:

Is the occupation to be determined by purely military and/or economic needs, or is the laying of political foundations for a future organisation of the area also a factor in determining how far the occupation shall be extended? If so, it is a matter of urgency to fix the political goal which is to be attained, for it will, without doubt, also have an affect on military operations.

If the Political overthrow of the Eastern Empire, in the weak condition it would be at the time, is set as the goal of military operations, one may conclude that:

1) The occupation must comprise areas of vast proportions;

2) From the very beginning, the treatment of individual sections of territory should, as regards administration, as well as economics and ideology, be adapted to the political ends we are striving to attain;

3) Again, extraordinary questions concerning these vast areas, such as, in particular, the ensuring of essential supplies for the continuation of the war against England, the maintenance of production which this necessitate and the great directives for the completely separate areas, should best be dealt with all together in one place.

It should again be stressed here that, in addition, all the arguments which follow of course only hold good once the supplies from the area to be occupied, which are essential to Greater Germany for the continuance of the war, have been assured.

Anyone who knows the East, sees in a map of Russia's population the following national or geographical units:

a) Greater Russia with Moscow as its centre.

b) White Russia with Minsk or Smolensk as its capital.

c) Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

d) The Ukraine and the Crimea with Kiev as its centre.

e) The Don area with Rostov as its capital.

f) The area of the Caucasus.

g) Russian Central Asia or Russian Turkestan.

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A. Greater Russia

After the rule of the Tartars, the Russian Empire, Czarist in character developed out of the Grand Duchy of Moscow. This nucleus area possesses even today the greatest driving power. The political aim of operations against the USSR, therefore, would be the permanent weakening of this area, in order to secure possibilities of expansion for the other areas. By means of a temporary occupation of this area, this weakening could be brought about in a way comprising the three following measures:

1) the total destruction of the Jewish Bolshevik state administration, without helping to set up a new and comprehensive state system;

2) very extensive utilisation of economic resources, such as the removal of all non-essential stocks, mechanical installations, and, in particular, of any available means of transport, small river craft etc. etc.;

3) the allocation of considerable sections of this Russian nucleus territory to the fresh administrative units which are to be formed, as, in particular, to White Russia, the Ukraine, and the Don territory.

In this way all other areas would be offered at the same time the possibility of making extensive use of that part of Russia controlled by Moscow as a dumping ground for undesirable elements of the population.

B. White Russia

White Russia comprises a part of the USSR which is very backward culturally as well as economically. At the same time it contains the second largest Jewish community in the USSR, with towns which are completely Jewish, such as Bjalostok, Minsk, Polodzk, Vitebsk, and others besides.

The awakening of an independent life, and the setting up of a living state system must be considered as an extremely tedious and difficult undertaking. White Russia is far more backward in culture than, for instance, Lithuania, and more exploited by the Jews than Poland. Nevertheless, having regard to the necessity of weakening the Russian nucleus area, such an attempt should be advocated.

The USSR has confined White Russia to the area between the Polish North-West frontier and approximately as far as the Pronja. But the real capital of the whole area would be Smolensk. The half administrative district of the same name and also a section of the administrative district of Kalinin (formerly Twer) could count, by population, as belonging to it, or could be added to it for administration purposes. In this way the frontier of White Russia would be moved forward to within about 250 kilometres of Moscow.

If the creation of independent political life is considered desirable, it would not be advisable to carve up this area to the benefit of the Generalgouvernement of Poland.

C. Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania

In the case of these areas the question arises, whether they should be allotted the special task of becoming a German settlement area of the future, the racially most suitable elements being assimilated.

If this is set up as an aim, the areas also require very special treatment in the general task.

The necessary removal of considerable sections of the intelligentsia particulary Latvian ones - to the Russian nucleus area would have to be organised. The settlement of a German rural population in considerable quantities

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would have to be started - possibly a large contingent of German settlers suitable for this purpose could be taken from among the Volga Germans, after the undesirable elements have been eliminated. There might also be the possibility of the settlement of Danes, Norwegians, Dutch and - after the war has been brough to a victorious end - of Englishmen too, so that, in the course of one or two generations, this area can be joined up with the German nucleus area as a new Germanised country.

In this case we should also not have to neglect to deport considerable groups of racially inferior sections of the population from Lithuania.

D. The Ukraine (Border territory)

Kiev became the main centre of the Varangian state with its superimposed Scandinavian character. But even after the rule of the Tartars Kiev was for a long time diametrically opposed to Moscow. Its independent national life is based, contrary to the assertions of Muskovite historians, whose ideas also dominated the whole of European learning, on a tradition which is really almost unbroken.

As far as this area is concerned, the political task would be the encouragement of independent national life until, possibly, an independent state could be created, with the object, alone or in conjunction with the Don area and the Caucasus as a Black Sea Union, of holding Moscow constantly in check and ensuring Lebensraum for Greater Germany to the East. In the economic field, however, this area would at the same time, have the task of forming a powerful base for raw materials and a supplementary nutrition centre for the Greater German Reich.

Strips of border territory from the Russian nucleus area, too, would have to be added to that part which is regarded by the USSR as purely Ukrainian - as has already been mentioned - in order to weaken this nucleus area and at the same time to keep alive constant opposition to it. In this matter, parts of the administrative districts of Kursk and Voronesch might be possibilities.

The administrative and economic handling of the whole area would then have to be directed towards the attainment of this political aim.

E. The Don area

It is inhabited by the Don Cossacks. As a nation they are far less independent than the Ukrainians, culturally they are saturated with Moscow ideology, and politically they tend chiefly towards Moscow, but are more developed than the White Russians. The task in this area would be similar to that in White Russia.

Similarly, it would be desirable to extend this area Northwards up to the Administrative Districts of Szaratow in order to link up its administration with that of the territory of the Volga Germans.

F. The Caucasus

The Caucasus is inhabited by sections of the population which are, racially, entirely different, and also by national units. The river plain of the Kuban and Terek, and the present Administrative Districts of Krasnodar and Ordschjonokidze are inhabited by Cossacks, the majority of whom consider themselves to be Ukrainians. The most advanced nation as regards culture is the Georgians, between the Great and Lesser Caucasus, who can point to a centuries old cultural tradition and independence of their own. Then comes Aserbeidschan, peopled by Muselmen of Ugrotatarian origin, with its centre at Baku. The Armenians live in adjacent territory to the South, while the Northern mountain slopes are inhabited by quite a number of mountain peoples of the most varied origins.

The area is Russia's oil centre. The material output, and indeed the existence of the other mainly agricultural areas of the USSR, such as the Ukraine, the Don-Kuban, and the Terek district, and also to a certain extent the Russian nucleus area, largely depend on keeping this area in production. Owing to the introduction of the Bolshevik system of running villages on communal lines without individual ownership, and of Kolchoses, (collective farms) with mechanical cultivation of the soil, the production of grain and food depends on the regular supplying of the necessary fuel. As a result of the sharp drop in the number of draught cattle, and the fact that these are, numerically, very unevenly distributed, any strangulation of the oil supply - quite apart from the maintenance of the motor repair depots and the holding ready of the necessary servicing personnel for this, - tends to famine.

G. Russian Central Asia or Russian Turkestan

We can assume that, after the military collapse of the Soviets in Europe, very small forces would be needed to dispose of the Moscow tyranny in Central Asia. This area too, is inhabited by peoples of very different types, mainly Turano-Mongoloid, and who are followers of Mohammed. They feel themselves to be in long-standing racial and religious opposition to the Soviets, and at the same time to the Russian people too, without being able, for the time being, to throw off the Russian yoke by their own efforts. This should not be considered too difficult to carry out, however, with German help, and in view of the confusion which would arise among the Soviets.

The area is Russia's cotton store, with an annual production, according to Bolshevik figures, of 4 - 500,000 tons of cotton.

The entry of Germans into Central Asia would mean powerful rear support for Iran and Afghanistan. It is a matter for conjecture whether these states would not possibly be impelled by this means to undertake more active operations against India, - if there is any such intention, - in the event of Turkey too, having altered her attitude by that time. The threat to the British lines of communication to India thus acquires real significance, and will, without doubt, compel Britain to deploy greater forces in this area, which she would have to take from Europe or elsewhere.

General Questions of Economy from the Legal Angle

The acquiring of the oil, mainly in the Caucasus, immediately brings with it the question of its transport, in order to maintain agricultural production in the occupied areas. The question of transport, however, which is of decisive importance to the cultivation of the soil, is bound up again with the settling of the coal problem. At the same time, the question of finance in these areas appears of primary importance.

A question which likewise affects all areas is that of the almost complete abolition, under the Soviet system, of private property. It is not improbable that this question will have practical consequences immediately the area is occupied. Spontaneous action taken by a completely uneducated rural population, if and when they dissolve the Kolchoses by their own efforts, could result in untold material harm.

For this reason these problems require to be settled, not regionally, but as extraordinary matters for all areas, and local variations, and perhaps also differing tactical action could easily be combined with this.

Summary

The following systematic constructional plan is evolved from the points briefly outlined here:

1) the creation of a central department for the occupied areas

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of the USSR, to be confined more or less to war-time.

Working in agreement with the higher and supreme Reich authorities, it would be the task of this department -

a) to issue binding political instructions to the separate administration areas, having in mind the situation existing at the time and the goal which is to be achieved.

b) to secure for the Reich supplies essential to the war from all the occupied areas.

c) to make preparations for, and to supervise the carrying out, in main outline, of the primarily important questions for all areas, as for instance, those of finance and funds, transport, and the production of oil, coal and food;

2) the carrying out of sharply defined decentralisation in the separate administration areas, grouped together by race or by reason of political economy, for the carrying out of the totally dissimilar tasks assigned to them.

As against this, an administrative department, regulating matters in principle, and to be set up on a purely economic basis, as is at present envisaged, might very soon prove to be inadequate, and fail in its purpose. Such a central office would be compelled to carry out a common policy for all areas, dictated only by economic considerations, and this might impede the carrying out of the political task and, in view of its being run on purely bureaucratic lines, might possibly even prevent it.

The question therefore arises, whether the opinions which have been set forth should not, purely for reasons of expediency, be taken into consideration from the very beginning when organising the administration of the territory on a basis of war economy. In view of the vast spaces and the difficulties of administration which arise from that alone, and also in view of the living conditions created by Bolshevism, which are totally different from those of Western Europe, the whole question of the USSR would require different treatment from that which has been applied in the individual countries of Western Europe.

2.4.41

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1017-PS

25 October 1945

I, PETER FRASER, Capt. K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1017-PS.

PETER FRASER
Capt. K.R.R.C.
76538

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1024-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

29 April 1941.

General organization and tasks of our office for the general handling of problems in the Eastern territories.

The Chief of this office under whom a personal expert plus the necessary office staff is to be placed, is to be assisted in all general problems of the office by his permanently assigned representative(Gauleiter Dr. Meyer). The permanent representative heads a main office which organizes the whole interior service as well as a number of departments which have to work on special problems.

1) Political department

This department is charged with the task of further working out the staked-out political goals in the several projected five areas, and to sum up the historical reasons for the new partitioning of the whole east European area. It must result from this work, that the proposed districts shall not be of a haphazard nature, but are due rather to the historical and national developments, and thus represent a political necessity for the future. The substantial treatment of those problems is closely connected with the history and nature of the several nationalities in the East, which also will have to be treated. To this is to be added the appraisal of the individualisms of these nationalities which live within or of Europe for the purpose of a later outside committment in the projected administrative districts.

A general treatment is required for the Jewish problem for which a temporary solution will have to determined(forced labor for the Jews, creation of Ghettos etc.) The church problems of the whole East are of a varying nautre(character) and require an intensive treatment in relation to the past, to the now existing laws and to the interested future relationship.

While the work itself is being done, there will arise a great number of speical problems out of the whole of the general problems. With the present state of the work, one should not anticipate the special problems.

Rank of the Chief and his representative: Ministerialdirector and Ministerialdirigent. Proposed as the Chief of this office: Reichsamtleiter Dr. Georg Leiblrandt. His representative: Consul general Dr. Brantigam.

2) Economic-Political Coordination

Until further final decisions have been reached about the substantial treatment of economy, technics, traffic, Postal service, highway dept, labor service, this dept . has no immediate pertinent tasks to solve, such as the political Dept. The main task of the Dept of economic-political coordination will consist rather of coordinating the different above mentioned territories in their demands and their utilization so that the known political goal can be attained as quickly as possible in the five large districts by the use of the psychological possibilities.

The top priority of the demands of the occupational force is the assured supplying of the Germans with raw materials and food. In the long run in cert in districts this goal may be attained with less force, through an understanding, special treatment of the individual nationalities rather than by this national and political situation, the solution of this problem is forced by means of the military or police strength.

The Chief of this Dept. of economic-political coordination will have the task to coordinate the orders of the plenipotentiary of the Four Year Plan with the wishes of the economical and financial resources by cooperation with the representatives of the highway dept. and labor dept. in order to assure the utmost safety and by using the existing files of the people who know Russia to secure the biggest possible assistance in all these economic-political necessities. Connected with this is the contingency of all the desired amounts of raw materials and food, namely in this respect that those

districts, in which a political autonomy and a lasting cooperation is projected are to be considered more than other ones for which such a possibility does not seem indicated for the future. Onew must proceed in the same way to solve the currency question. After a certain period of transition, it must be decided where national currency issuing banks will have to be created in connection with the overall political solution, and where this is not deemed necessary. The same holds true for postage stamps and other questions, which will arise in concrete forms, in connection with the course of this work.

According to the decissions of the Reichsmarshall, the economy is to be coordinated under the authority of one person. Consequently, the representatives of the brandes for food, the currency and financial questions, the industrial economy and the question of utilization of labor are subordinated to the plenipotentiary for the whole economy. Therefore, the Deputy of the Four-year plan represents all of the economic branch in discussion about economic-political coordination, while the representatives of the other mentioned Depts will enter the conferences under his direction. In other words the head of the department of economic-political coordination has to bring about a combination(Gesamtheit) with the political goal of

1.) Safeguarding of the German War Effort and supplies.

2.) Attaining of political goals in the East.

The conferences will take place, if necessary, under the leadership of the permanent representative of the Chief, or in the form of a round table discussion of the participants under the presidency of the head of the economic-political coordination dept.

Position(Rank): Ministerialdirector. Representative: Ministerialdirigent.

Proposed as the head of the Dept. for economical-political coordination: Reichsamtleiter Walter Mallet-ke. Representative. Reichshamptstellenleiter Hermann Freiherr von Harder. In addition, a small number of permanent assistants and the necessary office are envisaged.

The supreme headquarters of the Armed Forces has appointed as representative to the director of this office the Chief of the Armed Forces operational staff.(Wehrmachts fuehrungstab)General of the Artillery Jodl, and as his representative Brigadier General Warlimont. General Jodl or Brig. Gen. Warlimont are to be included in conferences of the political dept. and the dept. of economic-political coordination, held under the chairmanship of the director or his representative, during which military matters are being discussed.

3.) Legal Dept.

It is the task of the Legal Dept to prepare those drafts for laws which are deemed necessary for the governing of the Eastern territories, with due consideration to general directives of the director or his representative. If called for, a representative of the Legal Dept is to sit in on the conferences of the Political Dept and the dept of economic-political-coordination in order to keep abreast with the problem arising from this subject matter and accordingly to make the draft for the necessary decrees or, otherwise, to formulate the presented drafts of the various Depts. in accordance with the general goals and future donstitutional demands. The ordinances for the execution of the decrees of the director of the office are to be agreed upon in advance with the head of the Legal Dept; these(decrees) are to be brought before the representative of the director in case no agreement can be reached.

Rank of the head of the Dept: Ministerialdirector. Representative: Ministerialdirigent. Proposed for the Job; proposal is asked of the Reichsminister and Chief of the Chancellory. Experts of the constituional conditions in the East should be consulted as advisors, first of all Staatsrat Freiherr von Freitagh Lorringhoven(other proposal: Regierungspresindent Dr. Runte-from Brusberg)

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4.) Dept. for Culture and Science

The work of this Dept. does not seemsas pressing as the political, economic political and legal-political problems. "owever, now is the time to project the installation of these cultural and educational institutions for those territories that are in need of special care on the part of Germany. The task would be to further thos national sciences and history of literature and universities which conform with the political goal. Rank of the director: "inisterialdirector. Representative; "inisterialdirigent. The director has not been proposed as yet.

5.) Enlightment and Press.

It is the task of this dept. in an active manner, to publicize the substancially worked out decission of the several Depts. for all of those circles for which these decisions are meant. Furthermore, to maintain the entire connections with the Reichs ministry for the Enlightenment of the People and Propaganda and to employ the facilities of this ministry in the fields of radio, Public Address systems, films, etc. in order to obtain the policical goals in the Eastern European area. Furthermore, the enlightenment of the whole German people and the army is to be promoted in such a way as is deemed necessary by the hand of this office. During press conferences, the representative of the dept. for enlightenment and press has to acquaint Germany's newspapers and magazines with the necessary instructions, and to make statements for the foreign press, if deemed necessary. This task to be carried out in agreement with the Chief of the German press. It is furthermore the task of the head of this dept. to establish the fastest possible connection for communication between the main office and the future administrative offices of the Eastern European area. The additional influence upon the foreign nationalities should be the presentation of the aims of National Socialist Germany., given in the individual languages of the various people.

Rank of the head of the Dept.: Ministerial-director. Representative: Ministerialdirigent. A number of necessary officials and expert and usual staff. Proposed; General commissioner Fritz Schmidt den Haag. Experts Dr. Karl Neuscheler, at the present in Meuskan, and Dr. Gmber, at present in Belgrad(DNB) At present further necessities cannot be foreseen and if necessary an enlargement upon the work will be contemplated with new demands.

The representative of the Fuehrer is to be contacted(asked) whether or not he desires to be represented at the director of the dept, or his representative. Furthermore, it is deemed necessary that the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German police appoints a permanent representative to this office with whom administrative decrees concerning safeguarding by police forces are to be discussed. The representative of the Reichsfuehrer SS and Chief of the German Police can be consulted in all conferences pertaining to the security of the Eastern territories.

The Reichs commissioner for the solidification of the Germanic National Characteristic will also appoint his representative, who, at the proper time, will take over the task on orders of the head of the administrative district, the tasks in those administrative districts where this employment is deemed necessary.

Communications to the Administrative districts in the East.

Each administrative district in the Eastern European area will establish a representative in Berlin, which is to be immediately subordinated to the permanent representative of the director of the office. These representatives have the task to regulate all questions of entering and knowing their respective areas and to recieve and work out all wishes of the various Reichs Offices of party and state, which pertain to the represented administrative areas.

The directives to the heads of the administrative districts will originate only from the head of the office. This representative will tend all the other pending negotiations.

H1225-0158

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1024-PS
CONTD.

The administrative districts in the East European areas will be organized according to the needs of the main office, so that in general, one section of the office in Berlin corresponds to an office in the administrative districts. This is a process through which will require a much higher specialization.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 1024-PS

5 October, 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERBALL , 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1024-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf.
0-133 55 67.

H1225-0159

Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel
Translation of Document 1028-PS

Translation of Only Typewritten Material

After the customary removal of Jews from all public offices, the Jewish question will have to have a decisive solution; through the institution of Ghettos. In so far as the Jews have not been driven out by the Ukrainians themselves, the small communities must be lodged in large camps, in order to be kept busy by means of forced labor, in the same way as it has already been the practice in Letzmanorstadt (Lodz).

Translation of Paragraph, Excluding all crossed out Words

After the customary removal of Jews from all public offices, the Jewish question will have to undergo a decisive solution through the institution of ghettos or labor batallions. Forced labor is to be introduced.

- -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1028-PS

12 Oct. 1945.

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt, INF 0-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document no. 1028-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt, INF
0-1335567.

H1225-0160

TRANSLATION DOCUMENT D-959
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Instruction

for a Reich Commissar in the Baltic Countries and White Russia (Ostland)

Instruktion

für einen Reichskommissar im Ostland

All the regions between Narwa and Tilsit have constantly been in close relationship with the German people. A 700 year-old history has moulded the inner sympathies of the majority of the races living there in a European direction, and has added this region to the living space of Greater Germany.

The aim of a Reich Commissar for Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and White Russia (last 2 words added in pencil) must be to strive to achieve the form of a German Protectorate, and then transform the region into part of the Greater German Reich by germanising racially possible elements, colonising Germanic races and banishing undesirable elements. The Baltic Sea must become a Germanic inland sea under the guardianship of Greater Germany.

For certain cattle-raising products, the Baltic region was a land of surplus, and the Reich Commissar must endeavour to make this surplus once more available to the German people, and, if possible, to increase it. With regard to the process of germanising or resettling, the Esthonian people are strongly germanised to the extent of 50% by Danish, German and Swedish blood and can be considered as a kindred nation. In Latvia, the section capable of being assimilated is considerably smaller that in Esthonia. In this country, stronger resistance will have to be reckoned with, and banishment on a larger scale will have to be envisaged. A similar development may have to be reckoned with in Lithuania, for here too the emigration of racial Germans is called for in order to promote very intensive Germanisation (on the East Prussian border).

White Russia is directly joined to these three territories. For a long time, White Russia had a strong Separatist movement, but presumably Bolshevism has succeeded in suppressing it. In any case, White Russia will first of all have the difficult task of admitting some of those elements who are expelled from Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania and from the Polish section of the Warthe territory. It seems expedient not to accomodate the Poles in the Generalgouvernement, but in the East of White Russia (Smolensk District) and to form there a buffer against Russianism. In addition, the Commissar-General in White Russia would have the task of rousing this country, which cannot be considered as a land of surplus, to productive activity by employment of labour on a vast scale. /

/ Every autonomous White Russian awareness against Russia is to be encouraged. (Marginal note in pencil)

The task of a Reich Commissar with his seat of office in Riga will therefore largely be an extraordinarily positive one. A country which 700 years ago was captured by German Knights, built up by the Hanseatic league, and by reason of a constant influx of German blood, together with Swedish elements, was a predominantly Germanised land, is to be established as a mighty German borderland. The preliminary cultural conditions are available everywhere, and the German Reich will be able to guarantee the right to a later emigration to all those who have distinguished themselves in this war, to the descendants of those who gave their lives during the war, and also to all who fought in the Baltic campaign, never once lost courage, fought on in the hour of despair and delivered Baltic civilisation from Bolshevism.

For the rest, the solution of the colonisation problem is not a Baltic question, but one which concerns Greater Germany, and it must be settled on - these lines.

H1225-0161

H1225-0162

The Reich Commissar, together with the other Reich Commissars, must strive to introduce the improvement of water-way communication between the Black Sea and the Baltic, i.e. start the construction of the Dnieper-Dniepr Canal. In this way the circulation of a great European economic system can be completed, which will guarantee the future exchange of goods, and render it independent of any overseas blockade. Thus the Reich Commissar in the Baltic lands will have great problems to solve in the realm of economics, and particularly in the domain of racial politics.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1029-PS

31 October 1945

I, PETER FRASER, Capt., K.R.R.C., 76538, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1029-PS.

PETER FRASER
Capt., K.R.R.C.
76538

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1030-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

8th May 41

General Instructions for all Reichcommisars in the occupied Eastern Territories.

The contingency, that the German Reich may find herself confronted by Soviet Russian policy of aggression and of anti-German alliances, makes it obligatory to have a clear conception about the political aims of a German counterblow.

. . . . . .

The only possible political goal of war can be the aim to free the German Reich from Pan-Slavic (grossrussisch) pressure for centuries to come. This does not only correspond with German interests, but also with historical justice, for Russian Imperialism was in a position to accomplish its policy of conquest and oppression almost unopposed, whilst it threatened Germany again and again. Therefore, the German Reich has to beware of starting a campaign against Russia with a historical injustice, meaning the reconstruction of a Great Russian Empire, no matter of what kind. On the contrary, all historical struggles of the various nationalities against Moscow and Petersburg have to be scrutinized for their bearing on the situation today. This has been done on the part of the National Socialist movement to correspond to the Leader's political testament as laid down in his book, that now the military and political threat, from the East shall be eliminated forever.

Therefore this huge area must be divided according to its historical and racial conditions into Reichs-Commissariats, each of which bears within itself a different political aim. The Reich Commissariat Eastland (Ostland) including White-Ruthenia will have the task, to prepare, by way of development into a Germanized Protectorate, a progressively closer cohesion with Germany. The Ukraine shall become an independent state in alliance with Germany and Caucasia with the contiguous Northern Territories a Federal State with a German plenipotentiary. Russia proper must put her own house in order for the future. These general viewpoints are explained in the following instructions for each Reich Commissar. Beyond that there are still a few general considerations which possess validity for all Reich Commissars.

As far as currency policy is concerned, a transitional state similar to that in other occupied territories shall be provided for, but with an early beginning of a new orientation, which has to correspond to the political goal to be achieved. In the Reich Commissariat Eastland (Ostland), we will have to introduce as currency German marks, in the Reich Commissariat Ukraine a national "KARBOWANEZ" currency (Ukrainian National bank), in the Reich Commissariat Caucasia a national currency too for the future Federal State.

The German people has achieved, in course of centuries, tremendous accomplishments in the Eastern European area. Nearly its entire real estate property was confiscated without indemnification, hundreds of thousands (in the South, on the Volga) starved or were deported or, like in the Baltic territories, were cheated out of the fruits of their cultural work during the past 700 years. The German Reich will now have to proclaim the principle, that after the occupation of the Eastern Territories, the former German assets have become property of the people of Greater Germany, irrespective of the consent of the former individual proprietors where the German Reich may reserve the right (assuming that it has not already been done during resettlement) to arrange a just settlement. The manner of compensation and restitution of this national property, will be subject to different treatment by each Reich Commissariat.

The moment for declarations of this kind will be determined by the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern territories. (This sentence was added in pencil).

H1225-0163

From the point of view of cultural policy, the German Reich is in a position to promote and direct national culture and science in many fields. It will be necessary, that in some territories an uprooting and resettlement of various racial stocks (Völkerschaften) will have to be effected.

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1030-PS

26 November 1945

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., AUS, 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 1030-PS.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt., 33799122

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H1225-0165

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1030-
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF CO

Report
on the Preparatory Work in Eastern European Questions

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Immediately after the notification of individual Supreme Reich offices regarding the Fuehrer's decree of 20. 4. 1941 a conference with the chief of the OKW (armed forces high command) took place. After presentation of the various political aims in the proposed Reichskommissariats and presentation of personal requirements for the East, the chief of the OKW explained that a deferment (Ob-stellung) would be too complicated in this case and that this matter could be carried out best by direct cancellation (Abkommandierung) by command of the chief of the OKW Generalfeldmarschall Keitel Then issued an appropriate command which established the basis for the coming requirements. He named as deputy and liaison officer general Jodl and Maj.Gen. Warlimont. The negotiations which then commenced relative in all questions of the Eastern Territory were carried on by the gentlemen of the OKW in collaboration with officials of my office. A conferencetook place with Admiral Canaris to the effect that under the given confidential circumstances my office could in no way deal with any representatives of the people of the East - European area. I asked him to do this insofar as the military intelligence required it, and then to name persons to me who could count as political personalities over and above the military intelligence in order to arrange for their eventual commitment later. Admiral Canaris said that naturally also my wish not to recognize any political groups among the emigrants would be considered by him and that he was planning to proceed in accordance with my indications.

Later on I informed Generalfeldmarschall von Brauchitsch and Grossadmiral Raeder about the historical and political conceptions of the Eastern problem. In further conferences we agreed to appoint a representative of my office to the Supreme Commander of the Army, respectively to the chief quartermaster and to the army groups for questions relative to political configuration and requests of the OKW. In the meantime this has been done.

Already at the outset there was a discussion with Minister of Economy (Reichswirtschaftsminister) Funk, who appointed as his permanent deputy Ministerialdirektor Dr. Schlotterer. Almost daily conferences were then held with Dr. Schlotterer with reference to the war economic intentions of the Economic Operations' Staff (Wirtschaftsfuehrungsstab) East. In this connection I had conferences with General Thomas, State Secretary (Staatssekretaer) Koerner, State Secretary Backe, Ministerial Director Riecke, General Schubert and others. Far-reaching agreement was reached in the easter questions as regards direct technical work now and in the future. A few problems regarding the relationship of the proposed Reich ministry toward the four-year plan are still open and will be subject, after submission, to a decision of the Fuehrer. In principle I declared that I in no way intended to found an economic department in my office, economics would rather be handled substantially and practically by the Reichsmarschall and the persons appointed by him, however the two responsible department heads, namely Ministerial Director Dr. Schlotterer for industrial economics and Ministerial Director Riecke for food economics, would be placed in my office as permanent liaison men, to coordinate here political aims with the economic necessities, in a department which would have to unite yet other persons for such coordinating work, depending on later and for work (political leadership of labor unions, construction etc.)

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/fter notification of the Reich foreign minister, the letter appointed Geheimrat Grosskopf as permanent liaison man to my office. For the requested representation in the political department of my office (headed by Reichsamtsleiter Dr. Scibbrandt) the foreign ministry released General Counsel Dr. Brautigam, who is known to me for for many years, speaks Russian, and worked for years in Russia. Negotiations wich if necessary will be placed before the Führer are under way with the foreign office regarding its wishes for the assignment of its representatives to the future Reich commissioners.

The propaganda ministry appointed State Secretary Gutterer as permanent liaison man, and a complete agreement was reached to the effect that the decisions on all political and other essays, speeches, proclamations, etc. would be made in my office; a great number of substantial works for propaganda would be delivered and the papers prepared by the propaganda ministry would be modified here if necessary. The whole practical employment of propaganda will undisputedly be subject to the Reich ministry of public enlightenment and propaganda. For the sake of closer cooperation the propaganda ministry assigns yet another person directly to my department "Enlightenment and Press" (/ufklärung and Presse) and in additi appoints a permanent press liaison man. /ll these activities hav been going on for some time, and without attracting attention to my office in any way, this agreement on contents and terminolog takes place continually every day.

Thorough discussions took place with Reichsminister Ohnesorge concerning future transmission of communication and setting up of all technical necessities in future occupied territories; with Reichsminister Seldte on the supply of labor forces, with Reichsminister Frick (State Secretary Stuckart) in detailed form on the assignment of numerous necessary officials for the commissariats. /ccording to the present estimate there will be four Reichs Kommissariats, as approved by the Führer. I shall propose to the Führer for political and other reasons to set up a suitable number of General Commissariats (24) Main Commissariats (about 80) and Regional (Gebiet) Commissariats (over 900). / General Commissariat would correspond to a former Generalgovernment, a Main Commissariat to a Main-Government. / Regional Commissariat contains 3 or 4 Districts (Kreise). In view of the huge spaces that is the minimum number which appears necessary for a future civil government and/or administration. / portion of the officials has already been requested on the basis of the above named command of the Chief of the OKW.

In the same manner conferences have taken place with the Reich Physicians Leader (Reichsärzteführer) Dr. Conti, the Inspector of the /rmy Veterinary Service, and all specialists belonging thereto. The difficulties of medical and veterinary supply were thoroughly discussed and the measures were previewed, in order to insure well-prepared employment of the fo ces mentioned after the end of the operations. / conference with Reichsminister Dr. Todt resulted in the assignment first of all of 4 higher leaders of the Construction Service, whereupon Dr. Todt proposed to unite administratively under one leadership the whole Construction Service.

Discussions took place with Reich Leader /mann and his chief of staff Rienhardt regarding the publication of four German newspapers in the Reich Commissariats to start with. Furthermore a number of newspapers in the prospective native tongues were considered. /ccording to the latest information the technical forces, for this work are already at the border and may be committed at any time to determine whether the prerequisites for printing shops are present.

Discussions are also under way with Corpsleader (Korpsfuehrer) Huehnlein and with the Reich youth leadership to assure a necessary and suitable mobolization. Intensive talks also took place with the Chief of Staff (Stabschef) of the SA. He was asked to make available a number of the most reliable SA leaders for this gigantic territorry, which he agreed to do. The personnel suggestions together with other suggestions will be submitted to the Fuehrer. The same agreement has been reached with the Reich organizational leader (Reichsorganisationsleiter), who has instructed the commander of Krossinsee, Gohdes, to carry out the swelling channelling of requested persons, to admit them into Krossinsee for schooling and instruction on the whole problem and prepare them in the best manner for commitment. On the orders of Dr. Ley party member Marrenbach was then employed in order to take over already now the leadership of Russian labor unions in conjunction with the Wehrmacht. That appeared as an eminently important problem, particularly also in connection with the economic leadership, because the labor unions undoubtedly have been a powerful support of the Soviets and especially have the commitment of the German Labor Front appeared necessary under certain conditions.

Lengthly discussions regarding the relationship of the Police to the new order in the East have taken place. Certain proposed changes thereto have been suggested by the Reichsfuehrer SS and on his order by Gruppenfuehrer (SS Lt Gen) Heydrich which do not appear supportable to me for the complete authority of the German Reich government in the East. Also the documents of this problem will have to be laid before the Fuehrer for decision.

Aside from these negotiations I received the responsible deputies of the entire propaganda, namely Ministerial Director Fritsche, Ambassador Schmidt, Reich Superintendent of Broadcasting Glasmeier, Dr. Grothe OKW, and others. Without going into details of political objectives I instructed the above-named persons in confidence about the necessary attitude, with the request to tone down the whole terminology of the press, without issuing any statements.

The works for substantial coverage of the Eastern question prepared long ago appeared in my office, which I turned over to the propaganda deputies. I enclose a few samples thereof. These pamphlets, which may later be turned over to the press for development, deal with the whole structure and organization of the USSR, the economic possibilities of the East, Agriculture, the peoples of the Soviet Union, the work of the Komintern since 1889, the Jews in the Soviet Union since 1933, Statistical results of the poll taken among the Germans in Russia, the history of the Ukraine, of the Caucasus, of Turkestan, Extensive works are in preparation for the foundation of legal administration: German law in the Ukraine, German art in the Ukraine influence of the German language on the Ukrainian language, the Ukrainians from the viewpoint of the Germans. In addition a number of articles are being prepared in Russian language which have the purpose of enlightening the people of the Soviet Union about true conditions in Germany. These articles are also suitable as the basis for newspaper articles in the newly occupied territories. Finally, after extensive work, an ethnological map of the East based on the most recent statistical reports has been printed in great number and made available to all offices. This map can be used as the basis of eventual fixing of boundaries in the north as well as in the south, and offers points of departure for fixing the boundaries of the future Reich Commissariats.

As a result of these conferences, conducted for the most part by myself, continuous consultation and organizational preparation is under way through my office and through those of the liaison men delegated from the other offices of the Party and

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the State.

I may say that all the work, inasmuch as it is at-all possible under present condition, is in full swing. Aside from the General- and Chief commissariats more than 200 Regional Commissariats are planned, which must all be manned by political leaders, representatives of the department and officials of the Reich Ministry of the Interior. The work in the East differs basically from the conditions in the West. Whereas we can count on every technical installation and a cultured population here in the big cities, that is not the case in the East. There literally everything will have to be prepared and taken along, additionally for the gigantic spaces - not only an auto park but a great number of typewriters, office material, above all medical supplies and much more down to the bed sheets. It does not appear possible to accomplish such a project suddenly in 14 days, therefor all these arrangements had to be set in full motion already now on my responsibility on the basis of the Fuehrer's decree.

The structure of my office itself is temporarily organized as follows in carrying out the Fuehrer's order. I have requested Gauleiter and Reichsstatthalter Dr. Meyer as my permanent representative. He has negotiated personally and thoroughly, throughout the whole time with all pertinent offices, in order to develop all aspects down to the details. A political department has been founded for the execution of the substantical work, under my co-worker of many years Dr. Scibbrandt (deputy General Consul Dr. Brautigam), who prepares the various books and pamphlets for information. A great number of propaganda leaflets have been composed by him which will then have be scattered over the Russian front in huge numbers by the armed forces. Also for a specific time other leaflets are ready which are addressed directly to the individual races. I do not care to decide on this date for myself, and will lay these originals before the Fuehrer at the first opportunity with the request to check the contents and determine the time of the eventually approved appeals. The political department is also undertaking a thorough investigation of all those, with the exception of Russians, who eventually can be used as advisors for the administration of the various nationalities. Continuous discussions about this subject are under way with representatives of the OKW, the propaganda ministry, etc. Secondly a department of economic - political cooperation has been founded under direction of Oberbereichsleiter Mallotke. A department of Army, Finance, and Administration" has been taken over by Reichspresident Hanke. A department for Culture and Science is as yet unoccupied since the development of this question does not appear urgent. Also the department "Enlightenment and Press". It is occupied by Major of the Air Force Carl Cranz, deputy Job Zimmermann. Integrated here are co-workers who command the Russian, Ukrainian, and other languages. The wishes of the Reich Press Chief (Reichspressechef) for setting up one press chief for each Reichskommissar are under discussion in order to decide them in that sense if possible.

Thus I hope that when, after preliminary conclusion of the military action the Fuehrer has the possibility for a report from me, I shall be able to report to the Fuehrer for reaching preparations, up to those points of special and personal nature which the Fuehrer alone can decide.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. I039-PS 9. November I945

I, WOLFGANG E. THORMANN, M/SGT. 33779426, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document I039-PS

WOLFGANG E. THORMANN
M/SGT. 33779426

H1225-0168

Exhibit USA 605
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1056-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

First Section : The Organization of the Administration of the Occupied Eastern Territories.

A. Construction.

I. Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

The newly occupied Eastern Territories are subordinated to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. By directions of the Fuehrer he establishes a civil administration there upon withdrawal of the military administration. He heads and supervises the entire administration of this area and represents the sovereignty of the Reich in the occupied Eastern Territories.

The Reich Ministry for the occupied Eastern Territories is organized into the following main departments and departments under the permanent and general deputy of the Reich Minister :

Main Department I : Central Administration,

Main Department II : Policies.

Department II a : Policies,

Department II b : Enlightenment and Press,

Department II c : Labor and Tax Policies.

Main Department III : Administration:

Department III a : General Administration,

Department III b : Health System,

Department III c : Veterinary System,

Department III d : Law,

Department III e : Finance,

Department III f : Science and Culture.

Main Department IV : Economic-political and Technical Cooperation:

Department IV a : Industrial Economy,

Department IV b : Food and Farming,

Department IV c : Forest and Lumber Economy,

Department IV d : Price-fixing and Price-control,

Department IV e : Labor,

Department IV f : Technology,

Department IV g : Transportation.

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H1225-0170

To the Reich Ministry is assigned a deputy of the Reich Leader SS and Chief of the German Police in the Reich Ministry of the Interior.

II. General Territorial Organization.

The Occupied Eastern Territories are organized into Reich Commissariats.

The Reich Commissariat "Ostland" is subdivided into General Districts (Generalbezirke) which are in turn subdivided into Main Districts (Hauptbezirke) and Circuit Districts (Kreisgebiete).

The boundaries of the Reich Commissariats will be established according to political, ethnic, economic and commercial-political aspects. The boundaries of the areas of command of the Wehrmacht commanders correspond to those of the Reich Commissariats.

III. Subordinate Offices.

1. Reich Commissars.

In the Reich Commissariats, Reich Commissars are responsible for the entire civil administration under the supreme authority of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories.
According to the instructions of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories the Reich Commissar , as a functionary of the Reich, heads and supervises, within his precincts, the entire civil administration. Within the scope of these instructions he acts his own responsibility.

Subordinate offices of the Reich Commissar are:

General Commissariats,

Main Commissariats,

District Commissariats.

The boundaries of the General Districts are established by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories upon proposal by the Reich Commissar. The boundaries of the Circuit Territories are determined by the Reich Commissar upon proposal by the pertinent General Commissar, in as far as the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories has not reserved this right for himself in individual cases. Furthermore the Reich Commissar determines -- with approval of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories -- the sphere of the Main Commissars.

An administrative staff is subordinated to the Reich Commissar in his Administrative grade. It is organized into :

I. Main Department : Central Administration

II. Main Department : Policies:

Department II a : Policies,

Department II b : Labor- and Tax Policies,

Department II c : Administration,

Department II d : Health system,

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Department II e : Law,

Department II f : Finance,

Department II g : Science and Culture.

III. Main Department : Economy:

Department IIIa : Industrial Economy,

Department IIIb: Food and Farming,

Department III c: Forests and Hunting,

Department III d: Price-fixing and Price-control.

IV. Main Department : Technology, Transportation, Labor:

Department IV a : Technology,

Department IV b : Transportation

Department IV c : Commitment of Labor.

The heads of the Main Departments have the rank of General Commissars.

Furthermore a Higher SS-and Police Leader is subordinated directly and personally to the Reich Commissar.
In addition one official of the Reich Railways and one of the Reich Post Office are assigned to the Reich Commissar who are at the same time liaison officials with the transport and communications offices of the Wehrmacht commander.

Main Department Heads, Department Heads, and Consultants (Referenten) are appointed and dismissed by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories upon proposal by the Reich Commissar. The Reich Commissar appoints one of the Main DepartmentsHeads to be his chief of staff. He has the task of assuring the smooth coordination of the individual departments and is responsible for the internal affairs of the office. For this purpose he is entitled to have himself constantly informed about their sphere of activity by the Main Department Heads.

The Higher SS-and Police Leader is directly subordinated to the Reich Commissar. However the chief of staff has the general right to secure information from him also. His official title is:

" The Reich Commissar for the Eastern Territory
The Higher SS-and Police Leader."

Great stress is to be placed on close cooperation between him, the Chief of Staff, and the other Main Department Heads of the office of the Reich Commissar, particularly with the one for Policies.

In so far as the Reich Commissar is prevented from performing his duties for a prolonged period of time, a deputy will be provided by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories upon his proposal. This deputy signs with the notation : "for the Reich Commissar." The Main Department heads and Department Heads sign, insofar as the Reich Commissar has not reserved the final signature for himself, or in case it is not a matter of so much importance that it must be signed by the

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Reich Commissar, with the notation : " by order" (Im Auftrag). The Main Department Heads regulate the manner of signing for their department and consultant heads. These must likewise always sign with "by order."

2. General Commissars.

The General Commissar forms the administrative office of intermediate appeal. Within his jurisdiction he heads the administration according to the general directives of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories and the prescriptions of the Reich Commissar.

His office is organized like that of the Reich Commissar, except that in the place of Main Departments, there are Departments whose spheres of work in turn are organized into Consulting Offices (Referate) which are collected into Groups according to necessity.
The General Commissar appoints one of the Department Heads as Chief of Staff who has the corresponding position and corresponding rights of the Reich Chiefs of Staff of the Reich Commissars.

For purposes of representation of the General Commissar in cases of prolonged incapacity, the same provisions apply as for representation of the Reich Commissar.

The SS-and Police Leader assigned to the General Commissar is directly subordinated to him; however the Chief of Staff has the general right of requiring information from him. The SS-and Police Leader employs the following official designation :

" The General Commissar .....
The SS-and Police Leader ".

Department Heads, Group Heads and Consultants (Referenten) sign with the remark: " By order." The Department Heads regulate the manner of signing for their consultants (Referenten).

3. Regional Commissars (Gebietskommissare).

The Regional Commissar heads the entire administration of the lower administrative office in the Circuit District (Kreisgebiet) in accordance with the instructions of the General Commissar and the superior offices. With him therefore lies the main weight of the total administrative setup. The officials to whom the Regional Commissar has granted the right of signing sign with the notation "By order". The leader of the police unit assigned to him is directly subordinated to him.

4. Main Commissars.

Upon recommendation by the Reich Commissar the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories appoints Main Commissars for Main Districts formed by the consolidation of several Circuit Districts. They are to take care of coordination of administration of the Circuit Districts (Kreisbebiete) placed under him by order of the General Commissar. They can have themselves informed concerning all matters by the District Commissars subordinated to them, instruct them in all decisive points of view of the administration and in urgent cases provide them with instructions. Cautious use is to be made of this right to instruct, as the Main Commissars are not to interpose themselves as a special authority between the District and General Commissars. In every case of instruction to a District Commissar the General Commissar is to be notified in conjunction with an account of the reasons. The Main Commissars are to keep themselves informed of all

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important matters within the sphere of their authority, by means of numer numerous conferences, and to inform the General Commissar of important observations. Conduct of business between the General Commissar and the District Commissar takes place directly. General Commissars inform the Main Commissars involved in writing about their orders issued to District Commissars. The same is to take place with bulletins of the District Commissars. The affairs of the Main Commissariats are to be elaborated in bulletins (Dezernate).

The Responsible office of the Main Commissar requires an understanding of the political and economic-political needs of the region to be supervised, by an exact knowledge of the existing circumstances. The Main Commissar, as representative of the General Commissar, is called upon in his sphere of office to keep Regional and City Commissars spatially in touch with the General Commissar through constant and close liaison with them, and to contribute to the speeding up of necessary decisions, namely such as go beyond the boundaries of the territory. The activity of a Main Commissar, rightly conceived and purposefully conducted, shall and must contributed, to give District and City Commissars increased certainty in their decision, to give the latter a materially and spatially strengthened effect, and to relieve the General Commissar of part of the burden of supervising his subordinated administration. The office of the Main Commissar is politically of special significance. It includes the task of leadership in the official realm subordinated to it.

IV. Order of Superiority in the Service. (Dienstvorgesetzten-verhaeltnis).

The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories is the service superior of the Reich Commissar and the officials and the employees subordinate to them. The Reichs Commissar is the superior of all officials and employees of his office and of the offices subordinate to him. The General Commissar is the superior of the officials and employees of his office and of the officials and employees of the offices of the Main and Regional Commissars. The Main Commissar and the Regional Commissar are the superior of the officials and employees of their offices/.

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B. Jurisdictions (Zustaendigkeiten)

The Reich Commissars, General Commissars, Main Commissars and Regional Commissars (City Commissars) are - aside from the military agencies - the only Reich authorities (Reichsbehoerden) in the Occupied Eastern Territories. Other Reich authorities may not be established alongside them. They handle all questions of administration of the area which is subordinate to their sovereignty and all affairs which concern the organization and activity of the administration including those of the police in the supervision of the native (landeseigenen) agencies and organizations, and of the population.

The Reich Minister governs the occupied Eastern Territories by order of the Fuehrer. He can make the law for all the territories.

The Reich Commissar directs and supervises the entire German civil administration as well as the existing and re-estalished native administration in his Reich Commissariat. He can decree law (ordinances) for his territory, insofar as the law has not been or will not be decreed by the Reich Minister.

The General Commissar directs the administration of his district (Bezirk) and supervises the Main and Regional Commissars as well as the native administration.

The Regional Commissar directs the administration of his territory as a subordinate administrative office and supervises the native offices in the lowest and county echelons (Kreisinstanz).

The following are particularly important administrative tasks:

a) Police measures,

b) Making the economic forces of the territory available for the maintenance of the occupation troops and the purposes of the German war economy,

c) Caring for the population,

d) Securing of supplies and installations of all kinds which are important for life and for war,

e) Collaboration with the maintenance as well as re-establishment of inland water communications of rail and postal communications,

f) Supervision of the civil population, collaboration with the counter intelligence (Abwehr), interesting the population in rendering service,

g) Dissolution of enemy organizations which might still exist.

The Armed Forces Commanders exercise the rights of military sovereignty and the territorial power of command in their area of jurisdiction. Their demands will be carried out in the civilian sphere by the Reich Commissars and their subordinate agencies. The military agencies are neither superior nor subordinate to the agencies of the civilian administration. The Armed Forces Commanders can provide even civilian agencies with directives in urgent cases, however, in accordance with the Fuehrer decree of 5 June 1941. All agencies of the Civilian administration are obligated to inform the military agencies of all affairs which might affect the sphere of their assignments.

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Considerable value is to be laid upon a frictionless collaboration. The Commissars are to have themselves thoroughly informed by the Armed Forces Commanders, respectively by the agencies subordinated to them about their observations, experiences, and the measures already taken after taking over the administration. The laws decreed by them and the administrative orders given by them remain in effect insofar as the decrees and ordinances are not abrogated.

The Fuehrer has entrusted Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, as Commissioner for the Four Years Plan, with the supervison of the tasks of the war economy in the Occupied Eastern Territories. The economic inspectorates and economic commands are active there as his representatives (Organe) (see green folio). These economic inspectorates and economic commands will be substantially absorbed in the agencies of the civil administration after the establishment of the civil administration.

If basic differences of opinion should arise between the agencies of the civil administration and the military agencies or, insofar as they still exist, the economic inspectorates and economic commands, and these cannot be settled in direct conversations, then it is to be reported to the superior civil authority immediately so that the latter can, in cooperation with the superior military agency, bring about an amicable unification.

C. Business Communications (Geschaeftsverkehr)

After taking over the businesses, the current state of affairs is to be reported briefly to the next superior agency, in particular the taking over of the administration from the hands of the agencies of the military administration as well about the state of the population and the capacity for work of any existing native authorities. It is further to be reported which office buildings have been occupied and which lines of communication are available. The Reich and General Commissars will determine the periods at which the subordinate agencies are to report regularly about the general situation without prejudice to the duty to provide individual reports and special delivery reports (at first, at short intervals which can be later lengthened). At first the Reich Commissars will give the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories a comprehensive report on the situation in brief form twice a month, on the first and fifteenth of each month. The Reich Minister is to be given a report by the Reich Commissar immediately about incidents of an especially important nature. The General Commissars and Regional Commissars must report directly to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories by the quickest means particularly important incidents, as, for example, widespread unrest, more important acts of sabotage and strikes, great natural catastrophes and the like, and at the same time report them to the next superior agency.

The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories will publish an official gazette (Verordnungsblatt) under the title

"Official Gazette of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories" (V Bl d RM Ost)

(Verordnungsblatt des Reichsministers fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete)

in which all the decrees of the Reich Minister will be published. At first the official gazette will only appear when necessary. In addition there will appear the "Reich Ministerial Gazette of the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories (RMBl. d RM Ost)", in which all

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executive decrees and other administrative directives of general validity will be published.

The Reich Commissars will publish the decrees of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, as well as their own decrees and decrees of general interest, in two or more languages according to need in official gazettes (Gazette of the Reich Commissar for .....) (VO-Blatt des Reichskommissars fuer.....).

The General Commissars will publish official papers, likewise in two or more languages, in which they will publish their ordinances and orders of general interest as also the police orders of the Regional Commissars without prejudice to other means of publishing in individual instances.

The title of these official papers will read:

"Official paper of the General Commissar in....."

(Amtsblatt des Generalkommissars in.....(A.Bl..z.B. Riga)

In cases of doubt the German text of the ordinances, decrees, and orders is valid.

Morever, all publications of German agencies are to be made known in otherwise usual form, e.g. by publishing in the press which has already been allowed, by placard, public reading, loudspeaker and the like.

The Official Gazette of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories is to be kept by all the agencies within the Occupied Eastern territories. The same applies for the gazettes of the Reich Commissars and the official papers of the General Commissars within their official spheres.

"The operation procedure for the Reich Ministry for the Occupied Eastern Territories" (Geschaeftsordnung fuer das Reichsministerium fuer die besetzten Ostgebiete) will be valid for the internal conduct of business of the agencies of the Reich Commissars; for communications with secret matters "The directives for secret matters for all administrative authorities" (Verschlussachen-anweisung fuer sawntliche Verwaltungsbehoerden).

The last is valid until suitable safes are obtained, with the provision that secret documents may be kept in strong and well locked wooden chests, which are to be kept in rooms which are to be kept locked.

All incoming documents are to be opened by an especially trustworthy official of the Central Administration and/or of the main office (Hauptbuero) and then introduced into the prescribed order of business.

Further orders about the internal operating procedure are to be decreed by the director of the office.

Second Section: Working directives for the Civil Administration.

1. General

The first task of the Civil Administration in the occupied Eastern territories is to represent the interests of the Reich. The highest fundamental is to be considered first in all measures and deliberations. It is time the occupied Eastern territories are to be able to lead a certain life of their own in the more distant future in this or that not yet determined form. They remain however parts of the Greater German sphere (Lebensraum) and are always to be governed from the viewpoint of this main throught.

The regulations of the Hague Rules of Land Warfare which deal with the administration of a country occupied by a foreign armed power are not valid since the USSR is dissolved and the Reich, as a result, has the duty of exercising all the powers of government and the other usual powers of sovereignty in the interest of the inhabitants. All measures therefore, which the German administration deems necessary and suitable for the execution of this comprehensive task are permissable.

II. Political Directives

(Are being worked on by the political department. See next page)

III. Administration, Law, Finances

1). Administration

a) The specially assigned administration of the country (Landesverwaltung) will already be broken up upon the beginning of the Civil Administration. Its representatives will have fled or have been removed by the Soviets. Village Soviets will exist only in individual cases.

These are to be dissolved immediately as a rule.

b) The Reich Commissars are to make sparing use of the authority to decree laws above all at first, so that the administration is not choked by red tape. The exact knowledge of the territory and its inhabitants, which naturally is not available at present, is essential for an extensive legislation. Likewise the fewest possible binding ordinances are to be decreed. The higher authorities must rather take the path of work directives which will give the subordinate authorities sufficient leeway for the consideration of the local conditions.

c) As far as the boundaries of the Regional Commissariate are concerned, at first the boundaries of the corresponding Soviet administration regions are to be the basis, since the population is accustomed to these and bases for any other determination of boundaries are lacking. As soon as another determination of boundaries appears more to the purpose, in the course of time, it can be done later.

d) The handling of cases of sabotage is the concern of the Senior SS - and police leader, of the SS - and Police leader and/or the police leaders of the lower echelon. Insofar, however, as collective measures against the population of a definite region appears appropriate, the decision about them

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rests with the competent Commissar on the proposal of the Police leader. The calling of the population for the tasks of guarding can be ordered by the Regional Commissar.

The assessment of fines of money or goods, as well as the ordering of the seizure of hostages and the shooting of inhabitants of the territory in which the acts of sabotage have taken place, can only be done by the General Commissar, insofar as the Reich Commissar himself does not intervene. The most sparing use of the seizing of hostages is to be made. Above all it is only to be ordered when the desired result can be forced by this measure and when the case is such that if necessary, in the case of negative results, the consequences of the seizure can be neutralised.

e) In cities, villages, worker settlements, city settlements etc., the interest of reliable persons is to be acquired as soon as possible. From the ranks of these reliable persons a local commissioner (similar to our Buergermeister) and confidential councillors can later be appointed, so that in this way the local life will be set in motion again and the Regional Commissar will have organs under him who will carry out his orders. Insofar as such commissioners and confidential councillors have already been set up by the military administration, they are to be taken over by the Civil Administration at first. In case financial means are necessary for the fulfilment of urgent tasks within individual communities, they are to be supplied by means of credits. The credits are to be charged to the banking institutions of the country, or, in case this is not possible to the Reich credit bank (Reichskreditkasse).

f) Where an urgent need of the population for provision goods exists, this is to be satisfied within the range of possibility so that famines can be avoided. It may be desired to grant assistance in money and in goods to urgently needy persons (unemployed and the like).

g) With the dissolution of the USSR which accompanied the defeat of this state there is no longer any state structure in the Eastern Regions and consequently no state citizenship for the inhabitants. However, for practical reasons with respect to citizenship the further existence of a common state must be assumed for the time being, so that the inhabitants should not be considered as stateless, which is undesirable for various reasons. The final question of state citizenship can only be decided later since it depends on the state development in the East (Ostraum). Since this problem can only be solved for the whole Eastern Territory, the subordinate authorities must refrain from every independent ruling. At a given time the Reich Minister for the Eastern territories will issue appropriate decrees.

The racial Germans present in the Eastern territories do not become German Reich citizens automatically with the dissolution of the USSR, but rather they are, for the present, placed on a par with the other inhabitants as regards citizenship. Petitions from racial Germans for naturalization are not to be accepted at first, since a general regulation will be executed. Independent of this is that racial Germans confirmed as such without objection should already enjoy privileges

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which are generally granted only to Reich citizens.

h) The prohibition of entering or leaving the occupied Eastern territories which was issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army remains effective even after the withdrawal of the military administration. Exceptions to this prohibition of entering and leaving will be granted by the Permit Office attached to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories and Permit Offices attached to the Reich Commissars and if necessary to other authorities of the occupied Eastern territories. Entering and leaving may only be allowed on urgent political, economical or other service reasons.

The following are not affected by the prohibition of entering and leaving:

1. Members of the Armed Forces and members of the Armed Forces personnel with proper identification and travel orders (Ausweis - und Marschpapiere),

2. Members of the Reich Ministry for the occupied Eastern territories and of the authorities subordinated to it with valid official identification.

No application need be made to the Permit Office or Permit Branch Offices for minor frontier traffic. By "Minor frontier traffic" is meant those journeys which have to be made on account of economic contacts over the frontier with the neighbouring countries on either side and are merely to some place lying not more than 50 km. from the frontier. Only the lower-ranking administrative authorities, that is the Regional Commissars, can give permission for frontier traffic.

Permits and frontier traffic passes can be issued for single or several journeys over the frontier. In every case, their validity is limited to a definite period.

The examination of claims, for the issue of permits, is made from political, security police and economic points of view. In cases of doubt, therefore, the Permit Branch Offices attached to the Reich Commissars must obtain the approval of the appropriate department of the Reich Commissars before the permit is issued.

The Permit Branch Offices issue permits merely for journeys from the former territory of the USSR. For journeys into the Occupied Eastern Territories, the Permit Office attached to the Reich Minister is, for the present, the only competent office.

The question, whether a ban on journeys from one Reich Commissariat to another is to be decreed, cannot yet be decided. Only the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories has the authority to make the decision.

i) The attitude of the German authorities to the native population is determined, on the one hand, by the political and economic aims and, on the other, by the attitude of the inhabitants to the Germans. Unprovoked severe measures against the population of the country are not desired and must therefore not be taken.

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For reasons of security, it may be necessary, especially in towns and cities, to establish a curfew-hour, which means that, after that hour, the population may no longer walk the public thoroughfares and squares. As the time of the curfew can be decided only in accordance with local requirements, the Regional Commissar must be made responsible for imposing it on the instructions of the Reich Commissar and/or the General Commissar.

The same applies to the police closing-time (Polizeistunde) i.e. the time after which taverns may no longer be opened and no guests may remain in the tavern rooms. The establishing of the curfew and of the police closing-time is to be effected by Police Decree and/or Police Order, with appropriate threat of punishment. Apart from this, breaking the curfew order is punishable under the Decree concerning the liability for registration and limitation of sojourn.

2). Health

It is of great importance that the health and veterinary services be re-established as quickly as possible. Doctors, veterinary surgeons or medical personnel on the spot are to be instructed to continue with their work or start it again. In times of emergency especially in the case of epidemics, a request that Doctors, veterinary surgeons and medical supplies be made available is to be sent to the Military Authorities, should it be impossible to overcome the emergency in any other way.

3). Law

The Reich Commissars are responsible for controlling the Special Courts set up and attached to the Reich Commissars. These are also Senior Officials of the Prosecuting Authorities attached to these Courts. The SS Executive and Police Officers and Senior SS Executive and Police Officers are in charge of the Courts Martial.

It is desirable (in the Eastern regions first of all) that the country's own jurisdiction be re-established, formed of reliable persons where they can be found. This is all the more necessary in that the German Courts, on account of the scarcity of personnel, can pass judgement only on offences whichare punishable under German Laws and the punishment of which is of urgent German interest. The punishment of other criminals, however, can only remain in abeyance for a short period. The concerns of the civil administration of justice can remain in the background for the time being and some honorary Courts of Justice may suffice at first. Wherever the country's own jurisdiction is still intact which may be the case in the East, it is to be instructed to continue its work immediately after unreliable elements have been removed.

Those arrested by the Soviet Legal Authorities on account of sentence which has been passed may only be released after each individual case has been examined.

This examination is to be carried out with the greatest speed in regard to convicted nationalists and other political prisoners. In cases of doubt the opinion of the Political Department attached to the Reich Commissar or the General Commissar or the Executive SS and Police Officer should be obtained.

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The District Commissar is responsible for the supervision of all prisons, insofar as the Reich Commissar does not decree otherwise.

As it is impossible at the moment to produce a comprehensive new Penal Code, the Soviet Penal Law - (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania the pre-Soviet Laws) - are for the time being still applicable to the country's own Courts, nevertheless without those regulations which apply to political offences. This also applies with regard to the Civil Law, the right of voluntary jurisdiction and to the right of procedure.

4). Finance

It is intended to draw up a unified General Budget for the complete Administration of the Eastern Territories, in other words from the Reich Minister downwards to the District Commissar. Whether there is any point in separating this plan into separate budgets for the various Reich Commissariats , or whether credit accounts will simply be established for the subordinate administrative bodies, can only be decided after the whole Administration has been set up. The basic principle of this General Budget must be, that the cost of the whole administration shall be borne by the country itself. Until such a Budget has been drawn up and further regulations have been issued regarding the use of the income derived from taxes and from balances from the State undertakings, the Reich will use credits to cover public expenditure. These credits which will be allotted to the Reich Commissars and from there on to the subordinate offices by the Reich Commissar for the occupied Eastern Territories are to be administered in accordance with the directives as per printed Appendix.

Until further notice taxes are to continue to be paid by the inhabitants in accordance with the existing Soviet taxation system (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in accordance with the taxation system of the pre-Soviet era) if nothing is decided to the contrary. The taxation officials in question who are still capable of working are to take up their duties immediately and/or continue them. The same applies to the utilisation of the balances from the State undertakings.

The country's own authorities are forbidden to dispose of the amounts collected without the permission of the German authorities (for the time being Reich Commisars).

5). Learning and Education

Schooling will in most parts of the country have ceased due to the military events. There is in general no particular need for schooling to be put into operation again quickly, as long as there are other urgent tasks to carry out. In the East the resumption of schooling in the near future should be aimed at, insofar as there are suitable and reliable teachers to hand. For the time being further directives from the Reich Minister should be awaited with regard to Universities and other Academic Institutions and with regard to cultural establishments.

IV. Economic Administration

As the Reich Marshall in his capacity as Plenipotentiary for the Four Year Plan has been charged by the Fuehrer with the supreme co-ordination of the Economy of the whole Eastern Region, his directives are applicable to the economic measures which are laid down in the printed collective folder attached. When carrying out these directives the general political aim as laid down in fig. 2. of this Section should be minutely observed. If in individual cases, the aims of economic

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policy conflict, in the opinion of the German department dealing with the matter, with this general political goal, the Reich Commissar should be informed, - where a matter of principle is involved, - and his decision requested.

V. Engineering and Communications

With regard to urgent constructional measures, particularly the repairing and improving of highways, the necessary directives are likewise given given in the "Green file", published by the Reichsmarschall. The departments of the Civil Administration should most emphatically support the carrying out of these directives.

The Reich Railways and the Reich Post Office are under the control of the military departments for the duration of the war. Thus the Reich Commissars and the authorities under their orders have no power to issue instructions to the Reich Railways and the Reich Post Office. Each Reich Commissar, however, is allotted a delegate of the Reich Railways and the Reich Post Office who will hear the wishes of the Civil Administration and submit them to his administration.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 1056-PS

29 December 1945

I, WILLARD E. SKIDMORE, Lt.(jg), USNR., 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1056-PS.

WILLARD E. SKIDMORE
Lt.(jg), USNR.
391590

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1058-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel

Extract from a speech of Reichsleiter Rosenberg before the closest participants in the problem of the East, on 20 June, 1941.

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The job of feeding the German people stands, this year, without a doubt, at the top of the list of Germany's claims on the East; and here the southern territories and the northern caucasus will have to serve as a balance for the feeding of the German people. We see absolutely no reason for any obligation on our part to feed also the Russian people with the products of that surplus-territory. We know that this is a harsh necessity, bare of any feelings. A very extensive evacuation will be necessary, without any doubt, and it is sure that the future will hold very hard years in store for the Russians. A later decision will have to determine to which extent industries can still be maintained there(Wagen Factories etc.) The consideration and execution of this policy in the Russian area proper is for the German Reich and its future a tremendous and by no means nggative task, as might appear, if one takes only the harsh necessity of the evacuation in consideration. The conversion of Russian dynamics towards the East is a task which requires the strongest characters. Perhaps, this decision will also be approved by a coming Russia later, not in 30 but maybe in a 100 years. For the Russian soul has been torn in the struggle of the last 200 years. The original Russians are excellent artistic craftsmen, dancers and musicians. They have certain hereditary talents, but these talents are different from those of the Western people. The fight between Turgenjew and Dostejewsky was symbolic for the nation. The Russian soul found no outlet, either way. If we now close the West to the Russians, they might become conscious of their own inborn, proper forces and of the area to which they belong. A historian will maybe see this decision in a different light, in hundreds of years than it might appear to a Russian today.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1058-PS

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf. 0-133 55 67, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document number 1058-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67.

H1225-0183

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1104-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

The Personal Reviewer
of the Permanent Deputy
of the Minister of the Reich

Berlin, 21 November 1941

Bi/T Nr 58 A/41 Secret

To Dr Marquart

Enclosed herewith I transmit to you the copy of an incident regarding the measures against the Jews in the general-district of Minsk, with the request to submit the same to the Minister of the Reich.

On order of the Gauleiter I have sent one copy to Lieutenant General of the SS, HEYDRICH, with the request for investigation of the incident.

signed: BIGENWALD

3 enclosures

H1225-0184

C o p y /T

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 November 1941

Dept Gauleiter/Ka

To the
Reich Commissioner for the Eastern Territories
Gauleiter Hinrich LOHSE
Riga

Today, money, valuables and other objects were deposited at the cashier of my office against receipt, in the present of Government Councillor Dr IDELBERGER of the Police Battalion 11. These matters were from Sluzk and other regions which the Police Battalion 11 had included in its action without my order and without my knowledge. All objects and the money have been safely deposited by officials of Commissariat General with the Reich Credit Institute (Reichskreditanstalt) and are held at the disposal of the Reich Commissioner. Reserve officer 1st Lieutenant of the Police BRODECK attempted in the course of this incident to purchase gold for private purposes in order to use it for a personal affair, as witnessed by Government Councillor Dr IDELBERGER, my adjutant, SS-2nd Lt WILDENSTEIN and myself.

I have immediately reported the case to the responsible field command post at Minsk and requested the arrest of the police officer. 1st Lt BRODECK was immediately set free by the investigating court martial officer as the court martial officer did not find any basis for charges in this incident. This is contrary to the legal conception of my office. Any private dealing in gold is prohibited in the German Reich. Aggravating in this case is furthermore the fact that an officer of the same unit is involved which has effected the liquidation of the former possessors of gold.

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

signed: KUBE

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Copy / T

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 November 1941

Dept Gauleiter/Ka

SECRET

Personal

To the Reich Commissioner for the Eastern Territories
Gauleiter Hinrich LOHSE
Riga

Enclosed I submit a report of the Commissioner for the territory of Sluzk, party member CARL, with the request not to let this matter rest. Herewith I propose to prosecute the guilty officers commencing with the battalion commander of the security police to the last lieutenant.

For about the last three weeks, I have discussed the Sluzk action against the Jews with the responsible SS-Brigadier General and Brigadier-General of the Protection Police, ZENNER, Member of the Reichstag, and I have pointed out that the tradesmen should be spared by all means and that the commissioner responsible for the territory should be contacted prior to the action. Above all, any act lowering the prestige of the German Reich and its organizations in the eyes of the White Ruthenian population should be avoided.

The police battalion No 11 from Kauen has as a unit, directly subordinate to the armed forces, taken independent action without informing me, the SS-Brigadier-General or any other office of the Commissariat General, thereby impairing most seriously the prestige of the German nation. I request to have the commissioner of the territory Carl and all his officials and collaborators from Riga questioned under oath and to record the hearing. Then, in order to set an example, I request to grant my motion to prosecute the entire staff of officers of the police battalion 11.

I am submitting this report in duplicate so that one copy may be forwarded to the Reich Minister. Peace and order cannot be maintained in White Ruthenia with methods of that sort. To bury seriously wounded people alive who worked their way out of their graves again, is such a base and filthy act that this incident as such should be reported to the Fuehrer and Reich Marshal. The civil administration of White Ruthenia makes very strenuous efforts to win the population over to Germany in accordance with the instructions of the Fuehrer. These efforts cannot be brought in harmony with the methods described herein.

The Commissioner General
for White Ruthenia
signed: KUBE

Enclosures

Riga, 11 November 1941

Original with two enclosures
to the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin
with the request for consideration. It is deemed necessary that higher authority take immediate steps.

By order of
The Reich Commissioner
for the Eastern Territories
signed: WICHMANN

H1225-0186

cussion that none of the policemen would enter the town any more, yet I was forced several hours later to arrest two fully armed Lithuanian partisans because they were apprehended looting. During the night from Tuesday to Wednesday the battalion left the town in the direction of Baranowitschi. Evidently, the people were only too glad when this report circulated in the tow.

So far the report. I shall come to Minsk in the immediate future, in order to discuss the affair personally once again. At the present time, I am not in a position to continue with the action against the Jews. First, order has to be established again. I hope that I shall be able to restore order as soon as possible and also to revive the economic life despite the difficulties. Only, I beg you to grant me one request: "In the future, keep this police battalion away from me by all means."

signed: CARL

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO 1104-PS

23 October 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt Inf, O-1335567, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 1104-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt Inf
O-1335567

H1225-0187

H1225-0188

For the rest, as regards the execution of the action, I must point out to my deepest regret that the latter bordered already on sadism. The town itself offered a picture of horoor during the action. With indescribable brutality on the part of both the German police officers and particularly the Lithuanian partisans, the Jewish people, but also among them White Ruthenians, were taken out of their dwellings and herded together. Everywhere in the town shots were to be heard and in different streets the corpses of shot Jews accumulated. The White Ruthenians were in greatest distress to free themselves from the encirclement. Regardless of the fact that the Jewish people, among whom were also tradesmen, were mistreated in a terribly barbarous way in the face of the White Ruthenian people, the White Ruthenians themselves were also worked over with rubber clubs and rifle butts. There was no question of an action against the Jews any more. It rather looked like a revolution. I myself with all my officials have been in it without interruption all day long in order to save what could yet be saved. In several instances I literally had to expel with drawn pistol the German police officials as well as the Lithuanian partisans from the shops. My own police was employed for the same mission but had often to leave the streets on account of the wild shooting in order to avoid being shot themselves. The whole picture was generally more than ghastly. In the afternoon a great number of abandoned Panje carriages with horses were standing in the streets so that I had to instruct the municipal administration to take care of the vehicles immediately. Afterwards it was ascertained that they were Jewish vehicles ordered by the armed forces to move ammunition. The drivers had simply been taken off the carriages and led away, and nobody had worried in the least about the vehicles.

I was not present at the shooting before the town. Therefore I cannot make a statement on its brutality. But it should suffice, if I point out that persons shot have worked themselves out of their graves some time after they had been covered. Regarding the economic damage I want to state that the tannery has been affected worst of all. 26 experts worked there. Of them, fifteen of the best specialists alone have been shot. Four more jumped from the truck during the transport and escaped, while seven others were not apprehended after they fled. The plant barely continues to operate today. Five wheelwrights worked in the wheelwright shop. Four of them have been shot and the shop has to keep going now with one wheelwright. Additional tradesmen such as carpenters, blacksmiths, etc. are still missing. Up till now it was impossible for me to obtain an exact survey. I have mentioned already in the beginning, that the families of tradesmen should be spared too. But now it seems that almost in all families some persons are missing. Reports come in from all over, making it clear that in one family the tradesman himself, in another family the wife and in the next one again the children are missing. In that way, almost all families have been broken up. It seems to be very doubtful whether under these circumstances the remaining tradesmen will show any interest in their work and produce accordingly, particularly as even today they are running around with bloody and bruised faces due to the brutality. The White Ruthenian people who had full confidence in us, is dumbfounded. Though they are intimidated and don't dare to utter their free opinion, one has already heard that they take the viewpoint that this day does not add to the glory of Germany and that it will not be forgotten. I am of the opinion that much has been destroyed through this action which we have achieved during the last months and that it will take a long time until we shall regain the confidence of the population which we have lost.

In conclusion I find myself obliged to point out that the police battalion has looted in an unheard of manner during the action, and that not only in Jewish houses but just the same in those of the White Ruthenians. Anything of use such as boots, leather, cloth, gold and other valuables, has been taken away. On the basis of statements of members of the armed forces, watches were torn off the arms of Jews in public, on the street, and rings were pulled off the fingers in the most brutal manner. A major of the finance department reported that a Jewish girl was asked by the police to obtain immediately 5,000 rubles to have her father released. This girl is said to have actually gone everywhere in order to obtain the money.

Also within the ghetto, the different barracks which had been nailed up by the civil administration and were furnished with Jewish furniture, have been broken open and robbed. Even from the barracks in which the unit was quartered, window frames and doors have been forcibly removed and used for campfires. Although I had a discussion with the adjutant of the commander on Tuesday morning concerning the looting and he promised in the course of the dis-

Copy / T
of the copy

The Commissioner of the Territory
of Sluzk

Sluzk, 30 October 1941

To the
Commissioner General
Minsk

SECRET

Subject: Action against Jews

Referring to the report made by phone on 27 October 1941 I now beg to inform you in writing of the following:

On 27 October in the morning at about 8 o'clock a first lieutenant of the police battalion No 11 from Kauen (Lithuania) appeared and introduced himself as the adjutant of the battalion commander of the security police. The first lieutenant explained that the police battalion had received the assignment to effect the liquidation of all Jews here in the town of Sluzk, within two days. The battalion commander with his battalion in strength of four companies, two of which were made up of Lithuanian partisans, was on the march here and the action would have to begin instantly. I replied to the first lieutenant that I had to discuss the action in any case first with the commander. About half an hour later the police battalion arrived in Sluzk. Immediately after the arrival the conference with the battalion commander took place according to my request. I first explained to the commander that it would not very well be possible to effect the action without previous preparation, because everybody had been sent to work and that it would lead to terrible confusion. At least it would have been his duty to inform me a day ahead of time. Then I requested him to postpone the action one day. However, he rejected this with the remark that he had to carry out this action everywhere and in all towns and that only two days were allotted for Sluzk. Within these two days, the town of Sluzk had to be cleared of Jews by all means. I immediately protested violently against it, pointing out that a liquidation of Jews must not be allowed to take place in an arbitrary manner. I explained that a large part of the Jews still living in the towns were tradesmen and families of tradesmen respectively. But these Jewish tradesmen were not simply expendable because they were indispensible for maintaining the economic life. Furthermore, I pointed out that White Ruthenian tradesmen are so to say non-existant, that therefore all vital plants had to be shut down all at once, if all Jews would be liquidated. At the end of our conference, I mentioned that all tradesmen and specialists, inasmuch as they were indispensible, had papers of identification and that these should not be pulled out of the factories. Furthermore, it was agreed that all Jews still living in the town should first be brought into the ghetto in order to segregate them, especially with regard to the families of tradesmen which I did not want to have liquidated either. Two of my officials should be assigned to segregate them. The commander did not in any way contradict my idea and I had therefore the firm belief that the action would be carried out accordingly. However, a few hours after the beginning of the action the greatest difficulties already developed. I noticed that the commander had not at all abided by our agreement. All Jews without exception were taken out of the factories and shops and deported in spite of our agreement. It is true that part of the Jews was moved by way of the ghetto where many of them were processed and still segregated by me, but a large part was loaded directly on trucks and liquidated without further delay outside of the town. Shortly after noon complaints came already from all sides that the factories could not function any more because all Jewish tradesmen had been removed. As the commander had proceeded on his way to Baranowitschi I got in touch with the deputy commander, a captain, after searching a long time, and demanded to stop the action immediately because my instructions had been disregarded and the damage done so far with respect to the economic life could not be repaired any more. The captain was greatly surprised at my idea and stated that he had received orders from the commander to clear the whole town of Jews without exception in the same manner as they had done in other towns. This mopping up had to be executed on political considerations and economic reasons had never played a role anywhere. However, due to my energetic intervention, he finally halted the action toward evening.

H1225-0189

Exhibit USA 604
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1199-P.S.
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Rü IV d

4 July, 1941

MEMORANDUM

on discussion held at the Wi Rü Amt on 4 July 1941 on the subject of mobilization of labor (Arbeitseinsatz) and utilization of the Russian P.W.'s.

Chairman of the discussion: Lt Col. Dr. Krull.

Participants: (see enclosed record of attendance) Representatives of the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan, of the Reich Labor Ministry, of the Reich Food Ministry, of the Rosenberg Bureau, of the AWA/ P.W. and of the WI Rü Amt, Arb. Amtsdir. Panse, Dr. Bergan and Reg. Rt. Dr. Kloeden.

After an introduction by Lt. Col. Dr. Krull, Lt. Col. Breyer of the P. W. department explained that actually there was in effect a prohibition by the Fuehrer against bringing Russian P.W.'s into the Reich for mobilization of labor (Arbeitseinsatz); but that one might count on this prohibition being relaxed a little. For the time being the prisoners are to be retained in camps in the occupied territories and in the Government-general; as soon as conditions become overcrowded, they are to be transported to large camps in the Reich. In case Arbeitseinsatz should be permitted in the Reich, certain racial groups (Volkstumsangehörige) would be exempted (White Russians, Ukrainians, Latvians, Esthonians, Finns, etc.). P. W.'s of Asiatic origin (such as Mongolians) are by no means to be transported to the Reich for Arbeitseinsatz. Moreover, only Russian-speaking prisoners will be utilized for the Arbeitseinsatz, because of the possibility of Bolshevist propaganda. Only Arbeitseinsatz as units (Organization Todt, construction battalions), under guard, will be permitted.

Representatives of the various departments (including the representatives of the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan and of the Reich Labor Ministry unanimously agreed that labor mobilization (Arbeitseinsatz) of the Russians was unqualifiedly necessary. Approximately 500,000 prisoners are needed, (also to make up for the 50,000 - 100,000 French who are to be released): - 400,000 in agriculture, 80,000 in construction, 10,000 in mining (especially lignite). The need for an additional 70,000 prisoners in the munitions industry cannot be filled under existing stipulations and at most may be accomplished only by exchange. These figures, which were presented by the representative of the Reich Labor ministry, were mentioned only from the viewpoint of a possible slight increase in number of P.W.'s. It must be taken into consideration, moreover, that 25% are absorbed by losses and by the camps themselves.

The chairman summarized the results of the discussion as indicating that all the interested bureaus unqualifiedly advocated and supported the demand for utilization of P.W.'s because of manpower needs (Arbeitseinsatz) in the Reich. The Wi Rü Amt will approach the Commissioner for the Four Year Plan with a request for relaxation of the restrictive regulations and express to the WFS/L its point of view, accordingly.

(Signature, illegible)

H1225-0190

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NUMBER 1199PS

I, Goetz Mayer, T/5, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document Number 1199 PS

GOETZ MAYER
T/5, 33812169

H1225-0191

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1997-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Copy of RK. 10714 B.

Decree of the Führer

concerning the administration of the newly-occupied Eastern territories.
dated the 17 July 1941.

In order to restore and maintain public order and public life in the newly-occupied Eastern territories I decree that:

Article 1.

As soon as the military operations in the newly-occupied territories are over, the adminstration of these territories shall be transferred from the military establishments to the civil-administration establishments. I shall from time to time determine by special decree, the territories which according to this are to be transferred to the civil administration, and the time when this is to take place.

Article 2.

The Civil Administration in the newly occupied Eastern territories, where these territories are not included in the administration of the territories bordering on the Reich or the General government, is subject to the "Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern territories."

Article 3.

Military sovereign rights and powers are exercised by the commanders of the Armed Forces in the newly-occupied Eastern territories in accordance with my decree of 25 June 1941.

The powers of the Commissioner for the 4-year plan in the newly-occupied Eastern territories, according to my decree of 29 June 1941, and those of the Reichsführer SS and Chief of the German Police according to my decree of 17 July 1941, are subject to special ruling, and are not effected by the following regulations.

Article 4.

I appoint Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg as Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories. He will hold office in Berlin.

Article 5.

The parts of the newly-occupied Eastern territories which are subject to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories are to be divided into Reich Commissariats, which are to be divided into General Regions (Generalbezirke) and these again into District Areas (Kreisgebiete). Several "Kreisgebiete" can be joined into a Main Region (Hauptbezirk). The Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories will issue more detailed instructions on this subject.

Article 6.

At the head of each Reich Commissariat will be a Reich Commissar; at the head of each General Region a Commissar-General and at the head of every District Area an Area Commissar (Gebietskommissar). Where a Main Region is formed, there will be a Head-Commissar (Hauptkommissar) in charge.

The Reich Commissars and the Commissar-Generals will be appointed by me, the heads of the main sections in the bureaux of the Reich Commissars,

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as well as the Head Commissars and District Commissars will be appointed by the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

Article 7.

In cases where Article 3 is not applicable, the Reich Commissars will be responsible to the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories, and will receive instructions exclusively from him.

Article 8.

It is the responsibility of the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories to legislate for the newly occupied territories under his jurisdiction. He can delegate the legislative power to the Reich Commissars.

Article 9.

As regards civil affairs, the Reich Commissars are responsible for the whole administration of their territory.

As long as military operations are in progress, it is the duty of the highest competent authorities of the Reich to guarantee railway and postal services in accordance with the instructions of the Chief of Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. Further ruling will remain pending until the time the military operations cease.

Article 10.

In order that the measures taken by the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern Territories or by the Reich Commissars in their areas may be brought into harmony with the over-all (übergeordnete) aspects of the interests of the Reich, the Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories will maintain close liaison with the highest Reich authorities. In differences of opinion which cannot be settled by direct negotiations, my decision is to be obtained through the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory.

Article 11.

The necessary regulations for carrying out and supplementing this decree will be issued by the Reich Minister for the occupied Eastern Territories in agreement with the Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellory.

Führer's Headquarters, 17 July 1941

The Führer
Signed: Adolf Hitler

(L.S.)

Chief of Supreme Command
of the Armed Forces

Signed: Keitel

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancery

Signed: Dr. Lammers.

H1225-0193

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1997-PS

I, BETTY D. RICHARDSON, P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 1997-PS.

BETTY D. RICHARDSON
P/O, W.R.N.S., 66370

H1225-0194

Exhibit USA 602
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOC. NO. 2319-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

H1225-0195

ORGANIZATION MANUAL OF THE NSDAP
EDITED BY:

The Reichsorganisationsleiter of the NSDAP, (4th edition, 1937)

Published by the: Zeutratverbag of the NSDAP, Franz Eher's Successor.

pp 143-144

The Organization of the NSDAP in Foreign Countries

The organization of the NSDAP in foreign countries (AO) is regulated from the standpoint of organization along district (Gau) lines. The Director of the AO (with the rank of Gauleiter) is immediately subordinate to the Fuehrer's Deputy. The AO has its headquarters in Berlin. The Director of the organization in foreign countries is at the same time Chief of the Foreign Service Organization in the Foreign Office and directs the unified supervision of German nationals in foreign countries.

Duties and Authority

The duty of the AO is to win over the German nationals in foreign lands and in the shipping world to the National Socialist point of view and to keep alive the idea of a racial community over all classes, professions, and confessions in every single German, living in a foreign country.

The AO will keep itself aloof from all non-German issues.

The AO is the only competent party office for all Party Organizations abroad (with the exception of Danzig and Mimel) and on board German ships. The Director of the AO is responsible for all measures, principles, and directives given in this sphere of activity. He is further responsible for seeing that the Special directives issued by all the competent offices of the Reich goverment are modified in such a way that they are suitable for conditions abroad in order that German interests are not under any circumstances endangered or damaged.

All party members domiciled abroad, who take up permanent residence there or who are employed in seagoing ships, are subordinate to the AO and are not to be considered party members of districts within the Reich, . Party members engaged in shipping, who leave their work afloat and are without work for at least six months, are to be transferred to the appropriate Gau within Germany, also party members abroad who return and take-up permanent residence in the fatherland.

Members of the families of German seamen, residing at home and who belong to the NS Women's Organization are administered by the NS Women's Group -- shipping -- of the organization of the NSDAP in foreign countries. This pertains to all districts (Gaus) in which the AO--shipping has divisions, subdivisions, and branches. (Stützpunkte).

Organization

The Staff of the AO carries the designation "Supervision of the Organization of the NSDAP in Foreign Countries."

The AO of the NSDAP is subdivided into national groups, national districts, districts, local groups and branches. The term "national group" is to be used only for those countries which are particularly important as far as German nationals abroad are concerned. To all other countries the term "national district" applies.

The Party functionaries of the AO are:

1. The Director with the rank of Gauleiter.
2. The Deputy Director with the rank of Deputy Gauleiter.
3. The heads of the national groups - (On account of different conditions in all of the different countries of the world in which the organization isto be found) with the rank of a district office leader.
4. The heads of national districts with the rank of a district leader.
5. The district leaders.
6. The leaders of local groups.
7. The leaders of branches.

The Office Chiefs in the Head Office of the AO., the commissioners for foreign countries, under whom are several national groups and national districts (partly in our part of the earth), and the leaders of the national groups have the rank of a Gauamtsleiter. Subordinate to the Director of the Office of AO Shipping Section of the NSDAP are:

1. The divisional leaders in Bremen, Hamburg, Luebeck, and Stettin with the rank of a GauhauptStellenleiter.
2. Local group and branch leaders on board German ships.

In order to identify the political leaders and party members of the AO, the leader has permitted the members of the AO. to wear a special badge (See picture). It portrays a black diamond which, set up on its point, is

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worn on the left arm (Lower end 2 centimeters above the cuff). Within the black diamond are the two letters AO., and, for the Party Functionaries in gold and for all others in silver. Party members wear the badge on the brown shirt. The badge may only be worn, as long as the party member in question belongs to the AO. It is to be discarded as soon as he returns home and is transferred to a local group.

The graphical plan of organization serves to illustrate the organization in detail.

The entire business of all party offices with the organizations of the NSDAP abroad and in the shipping service must be carried out through the Director of the AO. The associations belonging to the party, who in the course of their operations endeavor to enlist German nationals abroad may only do this within the framework of the AO.

pp 295-312

The Reichpropaganda Leader of the NSDAP and Propaganda-Leader

The propaganda of the NSDAP, its organizations and associate groups is the responsibility of the Reichpropaganda leader of the Reich:

Duties

1. He determines the entire propaganda aspect of the movement including its organizations and associate groups.
2. He lays down the directions to be followed by the party including the organizations and associate groups as far as realizing the Fuehrer's wishes as regards culture are concerned.
3. He exercises control over the entire German radio system in regard to its interior organizational, cultural, and economic development.
4. The saturating of the German nation with national socialist ideology, is his concern.
5. He enlightens the people concerning the Fuehrer's accomplishments both as regards party and State.

For propaganda purposes, the press, the radio, and films are put into use.

The Chief of Staff and adjutant are subordinate to the Reich propaganda leader.

The sphere of activity of the Reich propaganda leader can be divided into five groups, and each group is under the control of an

office of its own.

1. Active propaganda
2. Films
3. Radio
4. Culture
5. Liaison Office.

Chief of Staff

Directly subordinate to the Chief of Staff are:

1. The "Reich ring for national socialist propaganda and national enlightment."
2. The "Reichsautozug Deutschland" and the "Hilfszug" Bavaria.
3. The business center of the Reichpropaganda office.
4. The main office of press propaganda.
5. The main office for exhibitions and fairs.

The duty of the Reich ring for National Socialist Propaganda and national enlightenment is to ensure the uniform direction of the propaganda of all organizations and associated groups, through the party. Through the duly qualified party functionaries one representative from the propaganda offices of all organizations and groups is allotted to the Reich ring. To these representatives are added representatives of certain offices of the Reich government, etc.

Office of press propaganda. The duty of the central office of the press propaganda is to revise, on the basis of newspaper technique, propaganda measures resulting from the general work of all offices of the Reich-propaganda leader and to submit them to the competent authorities of the national socialist party press as well as the rest of the press.

Central office for exhibitions and fairs. The duty of the central office for exhibitions and fairs is to supervise all exhibitions in which the party intends to participate, from a propaganda point of view.

1. The Office of active propaganda. The duty of active propaganda is to effect the uniform execution of all active propaganda measures from the large scale organisations of gigantic size with their architectural-like structure down to the organizations of local groups, and branches.

This means that the whole propaganda organization of the movement, its organizations and associated groups are combined.

Parallel with the daily handling of current political questions, there is the supplying of the entire speakers' staff with information and the provision of all propagandists of the Reich with the monthly magazine "Our Will and Way."

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H1225-0199

As a supplement to speaking, there must be the designing and distribution of appropriate placards and pamphlets as well as the careful examination of convention reports on the part of the speakers and the directors of propaganda.

A complete picture of the propaganda can be seen from the statistical survey of all reports coming from districts and Gaus, (in regard to propaganda).

Central office of speaker's organization. The central office of speaker's organization comprises by way of its subordinate office "Speakers' organization" all Reich, Gau and district speakers of the NSDAP as well as all Specialist Speakers of the organizations and associated groups. This staff of speakers for the whole movement is constantly furnished with material by the office of "Speakers' information", which counts as the only material for speeches and the only material for information by the party.

The "Speakers' Agency" of Reich speakers, shock troop speakers of the Reich propaganda Directorate and cadets for the Shock troops operates through the office of "Speakers' Agency". The "Speakers School" subordinate to the central office does not only provide for a further supply of political and specialized speakers but also for constantly enriching the knowledge of all actively engaged speakers. For this purpose a special "Reich School for Speakers" has been installed.

The Party Speakers

Speakers are classified as follows:

1. Reich speaker.
2. Speaker for the Shock troops and cadets
3. Gau speaker
4. District speaker
5. Specialized speaker

(When announcing meetings, the speakers designations as they appear above are to be strictly adhered to).

Their employment is decided as follows:

a) the principle of capability
b) the merits of the veteran fighter.

On principle, it is to be differentiated between political and technical speakers.

2. Central office of the film industry. The duty of the central office of the film industry is to exhibit such films regularly as adequately serve to enlighten and educate the masses and strengthen national socialist ideology Associated with the film division is the office of photography.

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The central office of the film industry is divided into:

Organization
Finance administration
Production and technique
Dramatic theory
Cultural films
Newsfilms
Photography

3. Central Radio office. The radio organization of the NSDAP must exercise a constant control over the entire German radio system in order to synchronise the internal organization, cultural, technical, and economic development of the radio system with national socialist principles.

The effects of radio propaganda are assured through the organization of radio technicians with the assistance of all technical possibilities as regards transmission, for the co-ordinating of the entire nation in every corner of the Reich -- whether listening in at home, in a community, to a national broadcast.

Central bureau of Cultural Political Radio Activities and Radio Organization: Transmitting and receiving system, cultural productions on the radio, broadcasts to schools, scientific radio work, radio for youth.

Organization of the broadcasting personnel (Reich radio association, individual association of the Reich Kultur Association, associations of people interested in radio) radio exhibitions.

Central office of radio technique, technical transmission service (loud speaker system), technical training in radio, short wave and amateur transmission, telegraphy and ultra-short wave system, technical production questions.

Central office of radio propaganda. Propaganda operations by radio, the recruiting of listeners, radio news system, political Reichtransmissions.

4. Central office for culture. The duty of the central office for culture is to stimulate to preserve to supervise artistic creation in the sense of the formal expression of the national socialist ideology and to encorporate into the Party Propaganda its organizations, and associate groups.

The following serve this purpose among other things:- Central office of Architecture. The issuing of general directions and regulations concerning questions as regards the architectural structure of monuments and such edifices which serve the public activity of the national socialist movement.

Central office for artistic designs. The issuing of general directions and orders in regard to all other questions of the artistic designing of

H1225-0201

symbols, objects, etc., which are used in the public activities of the national socialist movement.

The issuing of general directions and rules for the artistic setting for demonstration and the organizing of National Socialist celebrations making use of cultural means.

Central office of Selection. Part of the duties in this sphere of activity are the screening and selecting of musical and poetical works with the aim in view of using them at national socialist demonstrations and celebrations.

Central office of program organization. The drawing up of model programs for celebrations of the national socialist movement and for organizing settings for national socialist demonstrations on the basis of the type of tradition formed in the fighting days (Kampfzeit).

Elimination of unsuitable settings which may find their way into the movement through unauthorized agencies. War against trash, preservation of definite national socialist aspect in the settings for celebrations, the prevention of mystic and pseudoreligious falsification of our ideology, As a result of prodigious constructions by misguided cult devotees. Professional artists to be put to work following above mentioned directives. Suitable persons will be chosen by the Reichpropaganda leader in the central office of culture, as permanent co-workers, especially for the purpose of operating in specialized fields. Practical courses for cultivation of folk songs for the purpose of finding the proper personnel for the planning of activities in all organizations of the movement. The "Proposals for the Planning of National Socialist Celebrations" issued monthly by the Central Office for Culture will furnish the leaders of propaganda and central offices for culture, with the necessary material. Therein are also found appropriate instructions for the planning of discussion evenings, membership meetings, evening meetings of the Hitler Youth, evening gatherings of SA and SS comrades, in a manner befitting our creed and to avoid monotony. The unity of the Party and legitimate cohesion within the cultural sphere is guaranteed through the coordination of the important offices. The Reichpropaganda leader of the NSDAP is also president of the cultural association.

The Director of the office for culture of the Reich propaganda Directionate is also the director of Reich culture in the Reich Cultural Association.

5. Liaison Officer. The duty of the liaison officer is to centralize all business with Reichministries, officials, and public bodies, etc. Thus it is assured that the general principles of propaganda are brought to the knowledge of the appropriate Reich officials. In reverse the liaison office brings all problems and instructions, that emanate from the Reich propaganda ministry to the knowledge of the Reich propaganda Directorate.

In order to co-ordinate the propaganda of both the party and the state, it is the duty of the liaison office to bring the general principles of the Reich propaganda directorate to the knowledge of the bodies subordinate to the Reichministry for national enlightenment and propaganda which are also associated with and administered by this Ministry.

The Gau, Office of Propaganda, as commissioner of the Gauleiter for the entire propaganda aspect of the national socialist movement, the Gauleiter Propaganda takes precedence over the Gau Propaganda Office.

For the purpose of carrying out the work of the district, the following leaders are under his jurisdiction as is the case with the Reich propaganda Directorate.

1. Director of active propaganda
2. " " films
3. " " radio
4. " " culture
5. " " The Gauring for national socialist propaganda and popular enlightenment.
6. Liaison Officer.

The duties technically correspond to those of the Reichpropaganda Direc-torate.

The Gauleiter Propaganda is also director of national culture of the Reich cultural association. In this way it is assured that the cultural will of the national socialist movement is carried out even in the most insignificant parts of the Reich Cultural association.(Reich Music Association, Reich Association of Fine Arts, Reich Literary Association, Reich Press Association, Reich Film Association, Reich Radio Association.

The Gauleiter Propoganda is also, in most instances, Director of the National Office for enlightenment of the people and propaganda.

The District (Kreis) Propaganda Office.

The Director of District propaganda is the commissioner of the Kreisleiter for the entire propaganda aspect of the party within this district (Kreis)

The following are the responsibility of the Director:-

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1. Active propaganda.
2. Films
3. Radio
4. Culture
5 Kreisring for national socialist propaganda and popular enlightenment.
6. Liaison Office.

The liaison office maintains the connection between the Landrats and Regional (Bezirk) offices.

The duties technically correspond to those of the Gau Propoganda Office (according to need).

The Director of the Local Group Propaganda.

The Director of the Local Group Propaganda is responsible to the Party Functionary of the local group for the entire propaganda aspect of the movement.

In order to execute his duties, specialists on culture, films and radio are subordinate to him. He solves all problems of active propaganda, direct and he must also remain in constant communication with the appropriate mayor and chairman of the district council respectively. In addition to that he maintains contact with the organizations and associate groups.

The duties technically correspond to those of the office of district propaganda as may be needed.

The Leader of the Branch (Stützpunkt)

Propaganda.

His sphere of activity corresponds with that of the leader of the local group propaganda.

The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP Offices of the Press and Commissioners

In his decree of February 28, 1934, the Fuehrer formulated the sphere of activity reserved for the Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP, the decree of the Fuehrer is as follows:

I. The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP is vested with the following powers:

1. He determines on my behalf the general policy of the entire editorial work within the party press. Moreover, he is as my Chief of press the final authority for all press releases of the party and all offices.

2. The editorial Staff of the Party Press as well as Gau journalists of the NSDAP are subordinate to the Chief

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of the Reich press as far as work is concerned. He has the right to interfere in all personal questions.

3. All existing press divisions, press bureaus, etc., existing within the party or within its subsidiary or subordinate organizations (political organization, SA and SS., Hitler Youth, German labour front), regardless of the particular organizational status of their work in the field of publishing, are subordinate to the Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP and responsible to him.

4. The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP approves all news services and correspondence, which are issued by one of the offices of the NSDAP or regarded as national socialist.

The Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP can take all necessary measures for the execution of his duties.

Berlin, February 28, 1934. Signed: Adolf Hitler.

Corresponding with this order of the Fuehrer, the Office of the Chief of the Reich press of the NSDAP is the central office for all the political publishing activity of the party.

II. The technical authorities directly subordinate are:

1. The Chief editors of the party press. They are the responsible editorial leaders of the National Socialist party papers owned by the party and are directly responsible to the Chief of the Reichpress as regards their editorial work. They have to be confirmed by the Chief of the Reichpress and they can have the rank of a leader of a district (Gau) office.

2. The press representatives of the individual offices of the Reich Government. They take care of the press interests of the larger organizations and party offices within the framework of the editorial and political principles of the Chief of the Reichpress.

3. The journalistic-political organ of the NSDAP.

a) Editor-in-Chief of the Office of the District Press: The office of the district press is that office of the district (Gau) which with the help of the party offices of the district, subordinate to it and associated with it as regards problems of journalism, represents the interests of the party through the medium of the papers and periodicals published in this district. This representation of interests involves particularly the progressive cooperation of the whole journalistic life of the district.

The office of the district press has the following functions to perform:

News and Information Service;

The office of the district press furnishes the newspapers, by means of the regularly appearing National Socialist Gau Service, with all the news material in regard to all Party arrangements and events in

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in the district. Moreover, its news information service, based on records is at the disposal of all papers for dealing with all questions, concerning the party.

The Personal News Service

The office of the district press makes information accessible to editors through press conferences, receptions with functionaries of the individual party offices, etc. It informs the editorial boards of the district of the special journalist political wishes of the Gauleitungen.

Information given to the party press:

The office of the district press, on the basis of reports of the political press organ, informs the editorial boards of the party press about the wishes of the readers in regard to newspaper technique. Moreover, it is in charge of local reporting of party affairs and educates the editorial board and press officials as regards newspaper technique.

b) The editor of the district (Kreis) press and the head of the local group (STÜTZPUNKT):

The editor of the district press and the head of the local group respectively have duties that are technically derived from those of the Head of the Office of the district press. Permission to publish must, however, in all cases be granted through the head of the office of the district press. Press representatives of the organizations and offices can also be requested here. In the hands of the press chiefs of the local groups, who can have the rank of a head of the office of a local group, there lies, above all, the reporting of local party news, namely, the journalistic evaluation of the entire social service work of the local group, formulated in accord with the directives of the political journalistic service.

III. In order to carry out his duties, the Chief of the Reich press has established the following bureaus in Berlin, as well as in Munich:

1. The press personnel bureau with the office in Munich. The press personnel bureau works out all personal questions, especially that concerning the conferring of the "party press armband" upon proved national socialist editors. (The armband is to be worn on the left forearm only on special occasions). Moreover in a special department the official gazette of the Reich Government is being prepared.

2. The political press bureau with its office in Berlin. The political press bureau concerns itself with the general principles regarding the work of the party press as well as the entire use of the political press organ of the party.

The head of the political press bureau has also been chosen by the chief of the Reich press as his commissioner for the entire press service system of the party and exercises the right of controlling and vetoing all press releases, which are issued by party bureaus or those which are regarded as national socialist.

The head of the political press bureau is editor-in-chief of the national socialist party press service (N.S.K.) The NSK is the only official press service of the NSDAP and it alone is empowered to publish

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in the name of the party, for all Reich Government offices, including their subsidiary and subordinate organizations. The NSK as press service is at the disposal of all the editorial staffs of the whole German press.

The political press bureau has its headquarters in the NS press House in Berlin. In the NS Press House all party papers are represented by their own Berlin editors.

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The Reich Director of the Press

Duty

The Reich Director of the Press has to perform the duties of a publisher and politician (verlagspolitische Aufgaben).

He is commissioned to furnish the German people with a press, which owes allegiance to them and is responsible to them and which is to reflect the life and the experiences of the German community. Furthermore, the Reich Director of the Press has the duty of taking the necessary measures to enforce the demands made on him as publisher and politician which are laid down in the program of the NSDAP under point 23 and to see that they are carried out. The latter applies especially to the decree of April 25, 1935 relative to "the preservation of the independence of the newspaper publishing business" and to the "closing of newspaper publishing houses for the purpose of eliminating unhealthy conditions of competition". Finally he is commissioned to publish all the standard literature for the national socialist movement.

Authority

The Reich Director of the Press is authorized by the Führer to take all necessary measures for the execution of his duty and he has the following powers:

1. The recognition of periodic publications as official party organs.

2. The decision concerning the founding and the appearance of periodic publications, which are published by party members, even when they do not aspire to recognition as official party organs.

3. a) The issue of general regulations for the whole publishing business to the entire press published by party members. The regulations are valid as orders, as long as nothing else is laid down by the Reich Director of the Press.

b) The decision over all questions of publication whose significance is a matter of principle and extends beyond the individual publication, when he takes this decision upon himself. The publications in these instances are obliged to submit these questions to the final decision of the Reich Director of the Press.

c) The inspection at any time of all official party publications and their entire economic organization and direction, as well as the right and power of exercising influence.

The responsibility of the individual publishers for the direction of the publishing business is not affected thereby.

4. The employment of responsible directors and their deputies only takes place by the Reich Director of the press, who has to decide the person and the contract. The Reich Director of the Press decides whether the existing contract is to be continued or dissolved. The Reich Director of the Press is also empowered to appoint commissioners for directing publication, and their directives are to be followed by the publishers' staffs and by the entire firm. The right of appointing commissioners over the publishers' staffs is reserved for the Reich Director.

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Subordination.

The following are subordinate to the Reich Director of the Press:

1. The governing board of the Reich Director of the Press. The governing board sponsors and inspects the NS district publications. These are the ones recognized as party organs and as party newspapers which are exclusively party property. The directors of the NS district publications are political leaders on the staff of the district leader (Gauleiter) and are personally and officially subordinate to him. From a professional point of view the directors of the N.S. district publications are exclusively subordinate to the Reich Director of the Press. His approval is necessary for changes of personnel. Lower classifications in districts, etc.do not exist.

2. The central publishing house of the NSDAP with its publications:

   Völkischer Beobachter, Der Angriff, Illustrierter Beobachter, Der S.A. - Mann, das Schwarze Korps, N.S. - Funk und Bewegung, Funktechnischer Vorwärts, Der Arbeitsmann, Die H.J., Die Bewegung, Die Brennessel, N.S. - Monatshefte, Die N.S. - Gemeinde, Der Schulungsbrief, Unser Wille und WEG, Aufklärungs- und REDNERINFORMATIONS - Material, Reichsplanung, Deutsche Presse, Verordnungsblatt der Reichsleitung der NSDAP, Der Parteirichter, Mitteilungsblatt der Kommission für Wirtschafts-politik, Das Parteiarchiv, Der S.A. - Führer (as well as the entire literature of the movement.)

The Reich director of the press is at the same time President of the Reich Press Association. In the following organizations, which are not party bureaus, the Reich Director of the Press is represented by a commissioner who has to direct the supervision of and the liaison with these organizations:

Reichassociation of German Newspaper Publishers.
Reichassociation of German Publishers of Periodicals.
Professional Association of the Radio-Press.
Professional Group of Student Publications.
Professional Group of the Youth Press.
Professional Staff of the Catholic Church Press
Reich Association of the Evangelical Press.
Reich Association of the German Press and Information Bureau, Incorporated.
Association of German Newspaper and Periodical Wholesalers.
Reich Association for the Recruiting of Periodical Trade.
Reich Professional Staff of the German Newspaper and Periodical Trade.
Reich Association of German Railway Station Booksellers.
Reich Association of German Reading Circle Proprietors.
Reich Association of German Newspaper Stenographers.
Reich Association of the German Press
Professional Staff of Publishing House Employees.
German Book Publishers. (Organized Brokers' Association and League of Reich German Book Publishers).
Recruiting Office of German Economy .

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The Chief of the Foreign Press

I. The Chief of the Foreign Press of the NSDAP is the highest party functionary for all matters affecting the foreign press. He is subordinate to the Fuehrer and his deputy. He is in charge of the governing body of all foreign Party Press Bureaus.

II. The offices of the chief of the foreign press are at the disposal of all party offices, organizations, and associated groups in all matters affecting the foreign press. (For example, instruction concerning German and and foreign papers and periodicals abroad as well as foreign press correspondents in Germany.)

III. The Chief of the foreign press has offices in Berlin, corresponding to the office of the Fuhrer and his deputy in Berlin (with Referat: United States of North America) and Munich. The main office is in Berlin.

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Foreign Political Office of the NSDAP

I. 1. The foreign political office (APH) of the NSDAP includes two different fields of operation: one domestic, the other foreign, in character.

2. In the domestic field, the APA is entrusted with the task of introducing the foreign political aims and endeavours of the National Socialist State into all offices and organizations of the party.

3. In the foreign field, the APA is entrusted with the task of enlightening those in foreign lands and especially the foreigners who visit Germany or remain there as foreign correspondents, of the nature and aims of National Socialism in order to arouse thereby the understanding of other people for the fundamental needs of the German people and to convince foreign nations that National Socialism in Germany desires peace for progress and peace with other nations without at the same time rejecting the defence of their right to existence.

II. 1. The APA is divided into three main offices:

A. Office for Foreign Referats with the Main Offices
   a) England and Far East
   b) Near East
   c) South East
   d) North
   e) Old Orient
   f) Controls, personnel questions, etc.

B. Office of the German Academic Exchange Service.

   In order to effect as close cooperation as possible between the German academic exchange service and the party, the president of the German academic exchange service is chief official in the APA.

C. Office of Foreign Commerce.

2. Moreover, there is in the APA a main office for the press service and an educational office.

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The Commissioner of the Führer for the Surveillance of the Whole Spiritual and Ideological Education of the NSDAP.

In order to effect the surveillance of the whole spiritual and ideological education of the NSDAP the Commissioner makes use of the following offices:

1. Chief of Staff
2. Office of artistic development
3. Philosophy and pedagogy
4. Central office of national and ancient history
5. Historical Referat
6. Referat for Aryan ideology
7. Referat for Nordic questions
8. Central office for educational questions.
9. Referat for collection of material and curriculum (surveillance).
10. Referat Organisations
11. Central office for the cultivation of literature
12. Referat ideological information
13. Organisation and business administration
14. Press Office
15. Association for the Education of the whole movement

For the purpose of promulgating an ideological train of thought, the Commissioner publishes the periodical "NS Monthly Magazine."

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Colonialpolitical Office

For the treatment of all colonialpolitical and colonial economic questions within the national socialist movement and its press, the colonialpolitical office only issues general principles and instructions (see point 2 of the decree of the Führer's Deputy 17/34, series 71).

The colonialpolitical office is operated only as an office in the Reich Government of the NSDAP.

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Official Party Board of Examiners for the Protection of NS Literature

I. The official Party Board of Examiners is not a censorship office, but an office for the protection and defense against pseudo-national socialist literature and it ensures that the National Socialist ideology is not misused by an unqualified man and commercially exploited in a way that deceives the public:

II. The official Party Board of Examiners gives an opinion on:

1. The NS literature in a narrower sense.

To this belongs the NS literature that has come into existence by its immediate identification with the movement. This literature, corresponding with national socialist ideology, is exclusively political.

2. Literature related to national socialism.

From the point of view of time, this covers a very broad field and includes the literature dealing with political thoughts and demands that lie within the line of national socialist development.

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III. A reliable staff of lecturers is at the disposal of the official examining Party Board of Examiners in an advisory capacity. Writings which have been considered satisfactory by the examiners will be added to the NS Library (NSB). The chairman of the PPK leaves the publishing to the decision of the report by the lecturers. It is stated in this:-

1. The work is unobjectionable from the standpoint of the political will represented by the party. The work will be marked unobjectionable in this case, i.e. the following sentence may be printed in the work. No objections are raised by the NSDAP against the publication of this writing.

2. Against the contents of a work no objections are offered. However, it cannot be classified as belonging to national socialist literature in a more narrow sense.

Here however, there is the possibility that the work will be added to the NSB. under the category of literature related to national socialism. Such a work embodies in its text no notice that it has been examined.

3. The work does not agree with the principles of the NSDAP; hence it is rejected. Here there are the following possibilites:

a) The work may be put on sale but not brought into relationship with national socialism.

b) The writing may no longer be distributed. More detailed instructions are given by the president of the Reich Chamber of Literature.

4. Construction & Organisation of PPK see Plan of Organisation.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2319-PS

20 November 1945.

I, E. F. GLAZIER, P.O., WRNS, 37371, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2319-PS.

E. F. GLAZIER,
P.O.,WRNS,
37371.

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TRANSLATION OF EXCERPT FROM DOCUMENT
2349-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"The Myth of the 20th Century" by Alfred Rosenberg
Published by Hoheneichen Publishing House, München 1941.

"Der Mythus,des 20. Jahrhunderts" von Alfred Rosenberg
Hoheneichen Verlag, München 1941

Page 215, first paragraph

"We recognize today that the central maximum values of the Roman and the Protestant Church as negative Christianity do not correspond to our soul, that they are in the way of the organic forces of the Nordic racially determined peoples, must give way to them (these forces), and must let themselves be re-evaluated in the sense of a Germanic Christianity. That is the thought behind today's religious searching."

Page 608, first paragraph

"A German religious movement which would like to develop into a folk-church will have to declare that the idea of neighborly love is unconditionally to be subordinated to the idea of national honor, that no act of a German church may be approved which does not primarily serve the safeguarding of the folkdom".

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2349-PS

3 November 1945

I, FRED NIEBERGALL, 2nd Lt. Inf 0-133 55 67 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 2349-PS.

FRED NIEBERGALL
2nd Lt. Inf.
0-133 55 67

Exhibit USA 594
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2433PS
OFFICE OF USCHIEF OF COUNSEL

Alfred Rosenberg,
"Wesen, Grundsaetze und Ziele der NSDAP."
copyright Ki34

It is now clear why the new movement of the people carries the name of National Socialist German Labor Party.

National - nationalistic it is with the complete fervor from a new experience of an age old but latent character; socialistic in the revelation that the co-worker and co-founder of the state must not at best be thrown charity (as was done by the liberal state), but that the State as such has the duty, to supervise all that its members need. In further recognition that all this can not be realized until the bacillus which is poisoning our blood and soulhas been immunized: the Jew and the Jewish spirit born from him with his followers from the German camp, the ruthless fight was taken up against these seducers of the German people. That means simultaneously: war of all intellectual and physical productive workers against all drones and parasits. For National Socialsim there exists neither a "proletarian" nor a "bourgeois" as two deadly enemy classes, they are only Germans as companions of blood and fate. Creative Germans.

The great change of fates of to-day has brought about a new conception of world, history and state, which has not been clearly formulated as yet, however its course has been unmistakenly chartered. We recognize history no longer as the "eternal development of mankind", be it in the direction of humanity, or of the Christianization of all peoples, or of an imaginary "human culture", nor as a crude class fight, but as a clash of spiritual-racial powers with their surroundings and other races. The appearance and passing of the races is apparent to us as the last great law of nature; its disregarded has created the racial chaos which ruined the great Aryan cultures of India, Perisa, Greece and Rome in their time. Becoming aware of a European race of German embodiment, that is the innermost awakening of our presence, that power of the soul, which does not want anything but portrary itself in the firm belief of creating in such a way the most valuable of which it is capable, after denying eternal nature for centuries, the racial (voelkisch) national socialistic movement consciously goes back to the lawfulness of the eternal process of life. This consciousness gives it power and faith.

The movement calls itslef a party out of the sober realization, that such an announced fight for power against a whole world cannot be carried on by allconciliatory organizations above party lines, but only by a fusion of very clearly defined fighting personalities and energies. The number of such is small for the time being and it should never comprise the majority of the people, just as never in world history peoples' fates have been decided by majorities but only be determined minorities. And in that respect each organization, be it called league circle, lodge, or something else, is always a party; yes, and may it act as much "beyond party lines" as it pleases and want to represent the "people's entity" as there are still millions to-day who do not desire this "people's entity" the party as such is also indicated in this case. This also, as everywhere, is a case of faith. National Socialism openly admits that in numbers it may never be a fight-party pepresenting a majority, but it does it in the firm belief, that it represents a people's movement, which one day will decide the fate of Germany and beyond that, that it will show other people new ways to the future. But at present it call for fight, and fight always means man versus man, and party versus party. Out of all these realization the liberty movement of the German people is called:

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY.

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The salvation of Germany lies in the destruction of the democratic-marxist-plutocratic idols. This is the aim of the national socialist movement and its endeavor to eliminate the causes which lead to the reign of the Jewish-mammonist spirit, and to give the entire people a new direction, New thoughts are not needed as much as new thinking in general. When successful, when the racial conception of state and world will have won, then the NSDAP will have fulfilled its mission and can leave the stage. That which to-day is the battle cry against all power of time, will then become the foundation of all new edifices of eternally flowing life. This Nationalsocialism will and cannot pre-determine, as it cannot be anticipated when and under what interior and foreign political conditions the coming Greater Germany will have become a reality. Fundamentally, however, it fights for the execution of 25 theses, and it rejects the declaration of immortality of a political party as such:

Therefore this declaration is made at the beginning of our program:

"The program of the German Labor Party is a program of time. The leaders reject to put up new aims, after having reached those previously scheduled in the program, only for the purpose of keeping the party alive by artifically fanning the dissatisfaction of the masses."

Only out of the racial idea has the thought of the real peoples' state become a reality. It is to-day the last measure of our entire wordly actions. The two foldedness of everything human in old times became apparent in such battle cries as Christendom - heathendom, Catholicism - Protestantism, monarchy - republic. To-day it is called racial - international. This decision is also the basis of the national socialist movement and represents the starting point of all points of the program as well as of all political measures.

The national socialist movement recognizes and demands, that the same blood, the same language and the same cultural tradition must also build one state. Should trouble with neighboring countries arise during the process of building such states, at least both parties will know, that they are fighting for their own racial necessities and that they are not battling each others heads in the interest of an international idea (be it democratic or communistic-international) or some dark gentlemen of the stockexchange, i.e. for the good of a third party.

Out of these realization the first point of our program is:

" We demand the rallying of all Germans on the basis of the right of self-determination of all peoples to a Greater Germany."

Instead of fighting for liberation , the subjugation of the German people was completed.

The further consequence were 1919 the " peace " treaties of Versailles and St. Germain, followed 1924 by the Dawes dictates.

These shameful documents are based on the lie of Germany's responsibility for the world war and have the purpose of the political destruction of the German Reich, the economic dependence of the German people on foreign countries, its demoralization, finally the extermination of all its life possibilities. The traitors of 9 November 1918 were successful because of the liars' activities with the purpose of branding the Reich government as responsible for the world war, to mark it as the only obstacle for a just peace, and to demand its elimination as the premice for a real understanding of nations.

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The National Socialists reject the popular phrase of the " Revision of the Peace of Versailles " as such a revision might perhaps bring a few numerical reductions in the so called " obligations ", but the entire German people would still be, just as before, the slave of other nations.

" We demand equality for the German people with other nations, the cancellation of the peace treaties of Versailles and St. Germain."

In this connection it is not possible under present conditions, to designate such European and non-European territories which would be taken into consideration for colonization (only that much can be said, that German Foreign Policy must make its most important primary goal the consolidation of all Germans living closely together in Europe in one state and to secure the territory of what to-day is the Polish-Czech East.) The world political possibilities of to-day may be changed after some time. They will be the cue to the conduct of German Foreign Policy at any time. The main premise remains, never to allow the necessary will for the third basic demand to be dulled:

" We demand land and soil (colonies) to feed our people and to settle our overflow of population."

National Socialism even sees in the manner of the State construction and state leadership a result of a certain racial character. If one allows a strange race - consequently other impulses - to take part in it, the purity of the organic expression will be falsified and the racial existance will be crippled. The history of the last centuries with its disintegrated parliamentarism caused by the Jewish high finance, is a sad example of this. The history of Germany of the last decades, especially its history since 1918, is even more shattering in this respect.

This entire conception of state is countered with a basically different one by National Socialism. It recognizes, that individual tribes of the German language domain may be different, but they belong to races closely related to each other, that merging among such tribal companions have produced new vital formations, among others the versatile and yet German man, but that a merger with the basically different and inimical Jewish counter race, completely different according to its entire spiritual and physical structure, and with similar rays emanating from Asia Minor only resulted in bastardization.

Therefore National Socialism demands as fourth fundamental point:

" State citizen can only be who is a member of the German community. Member of the German community can only be who is of German blood, regardless of his religion. No Jew can therefore be a member of the German community."

From this principle follows of course the belief, that the Jew - as far as he may stay in Germany at all - is to be regarded as a guest and consequentlyis subject to a law as are all members of foreign states, peoples and races. Therefore the fifth point says:

" Whoever is not a citizen of the state, may only live as a guest in Germany and must be subject to the laws for foreigners."

The present-day depersonalized parliamentarism has led to the demoralization of our entire public opinion, and was not only not conducive

H1225-0215

for choosing the elite of the best, but the most unscrupulous instead. These ambitions climbers have become the proto-type of the modern politician in all democratic parliamentary stated and everywhere in the same way have made themselves willing tools of the high finance and of international big business recently also of industry, which, in order to defend itself, in the twelfth hour has also taken recourse to the means of organizing political parties, in order to support purely private interests with power politics.

From these premises the National Socialism demands in sixth place:

" The right to direct the leadership and the laws of the state can only be relegated to the state citizen. Therefore we demand, that each public office, no matter which, no matter whether in the Reich, province or community, must be occupied only by citizens of the state.

We fight the corrupt parliamentary management of handing out offices for party favors, without regard to character and capabilities."

National Socialism regards as one of its most important tasks of a German Reichs Government not so much the protection of a form of government in itself and of a few parliamentary politically bankrupt ministers, than the guaranty of a people's protection. To what extent foreigners may be tolerated in Germany can only be determined by German life necessities. Therefore the following two points of the program say:

" We demand that the state be obligated to firstly take care of the chances to work and live of the state citizens. If it should not be possible to feed the entire state population, members of foreign nations (non-citizens) are to be expelled from the Reich.

All further immigration of non-Germans is to be prevented. We demand that all non-Germans, who have immigrated into Germany since 2 August 1914, will be forced to leave the Reich immediately."

If one lets the welfare of the entire working people really and truly take precedent over other so-called principles, the fight against usurers and profiteers can only be carried out with the outmost ruthlessness. Especially to-day since a supposedly revolutionary flood of all previously hemmed influences has been set free. In such times no half measures can help, as experience has tought, but only a series of deterrent examples. The life of millions of usured people is worth more than that of several thousand usurers. If anyone to-day opposes the death penalty for usurers, he shows, that all his speeches about peoples' welfare, humanity and so on, are nothing but common lies, to cover up either cowardness of conviction or connection with the usurers. The conduct of Marxist labor leaders illuminates the situation with a flash.....

National Socialism has only one interest: that of the intellectually and physically productive working man. Therefore the 13th principles says:

" We demand the ruthless fight against those, who through their activities harm the common interest. Common criminals against the people, usurers, profiteersand others are to be punished by death, without consideration for their religion or race."

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The dictators of Versailles knew what they did, when they abolished the German Army and put a troop of mercenaries in its place. And their Marxist and democratic friends in Germany knew equally well why they all supported the disarmament requests of the Entente, yes, why they actually demanded them. The place of a sense of duty and honorability was to be taken by the sound of the coin , the spirit of democracy! But despite all treachery the old character still lives on to-day, despite the shame and disgrace of the time.

Germany now stands in an extremely difficult world political situation. Inspite of this it is vital for everybody - be he a laborer, civil servant or politician - never to dull the will, and to call back to life the traditions of a great time. Not in order to conquer the world, as external and internal enemies contend, but to cultivate the conception of honor and duty again against the corruption of the world of to-day. Therefore the 22nd point of the National Socialism laconically says:

" We demand the abolishing of the mercenary troop and the formation of a people's army."

That the blood shed by two million German heroes in all parts of the world has so far been in vain is primarily the fault of the people for whom the expression " press scoundrel " is still too mild. If a German Reich is once more to come in existence, the first indispensable prerequisite will be that all these poison centers must be exterminated and the still living guilty press-bandits must be brought to justice before a German court.

National Socialism holds the opinion, that all constructive and impulsive movements within the German people have of course the right to express themselves. But equally natural is to maintain the premise that the goal of all the different manifestions of a direction of will, is only the furthering of the welfare of the German people. No other goal has justification of existence in the German Reich and representatives of a direction which uses the German nation or parts thereof only as means to reach international aims of power, will as a matter of course loose the German citizenship and if indicated also the right to belong to the State.

Once one has the conviction, that the Japanese, the Negro or the Jew can, according to his innermost character, only be himself and not European, it follows also - instinctively as well as consciously - that he pursues entirely different intellectual, political aims; all of these ideas which are the same in all phases of life lead to the 23rd demand:

" We demand the legal fight against conscious political lies and their dissemination through the press. To facilitate the creation of a German press we demand that :

a) All editors and collaborators on papers which appear in the German language must be members of the people.

b) Non-German papers in order to appear require the specific permission of the state. They may not be printed in the German language.

c) Each financial participation in German papers or their influencing through non-Germans be prohibited by law and we request as punishment for infrir gements the shutting down of such papers, as well as the immediate expulsion from the Reich of the non-Germans concerned.

Newspapers which violate the common good are to be forbidden. We demand the lawful fight against a direction of art and literature, which has a disintegrating influence on our national life and the closing of entertainments which violate the foregoing demands."

H1225-0217

As previously stated it is impossible for any parliament to carry out even the slightest measures of liberating people. All parliaments to-day are directly, at best indirectly dependent on the high finance and its affiliated big trusts, which are enslaving all peoples. Their reign, however, is built on the misery of the people. The representatives do not take care of the people's interest, but of those groups of economy which have paid for their elections. The situation is made more tragic by the fact that parliament is not confronted by a "constitutional" opposition. Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the majority party, and they are more irresponsible than ever a tyrant was. As each minister can take recourse to the untouchable decision of the majority of the "people's representation", he is actually being trained for irresponsible action. The anonymous parliament to-day is the de facto lawmaker in all affairs of state, it is the executive branch and judiciary in one person, without the existence of an authority which really exercises control, in the interest of the people.

Thus the real life of the nations developes completely outside of the people's representation. Everything active has long lost faith in parliaments and majority rule. The rootless unracial (unvoelkisch) idea of democratic parliamentarism is dying to-day and no longer finds followers who are ready to give their lives at the barricades for this reform of constitution. No propaganda will ever be able to revive this corpse.

The division of ideas proceed with unerring logic. Those disappointed by democracy went over to socialism, those dissatisfied with it, the more active they are, the more energetically do they move into the ranks of the storm column of state destructing communism. Here lies the last consequence of the self-disintegrating parliamentarism.

On the other hand, however, all those active ones gather together who fight in principle the entire lying parliamentary system, inimical to the people - in political, economic and ideological respect -: these are the storm columns of the racial idea, the National Socialists.

National Socialism recognizes that the fate of the German people will not be decided by compromises but by fights for power. Only a strong political power, uniformely directed in the general German sense, ruthlessly putting common good before individual welfare, will be able to clean up the evils of this time. Within the great power groups of the globe there can only be a strong national general power for interior and foreign politics if one is to strive at all for a position of Germany, which will make it once more eligible for treaties with other nations.

But National Socialism still believes that its principles and ideology though in individually different suitable ways of fight according to racial-national conditions - will be directives far beyond the borders of Germany for the inevitable fights for power in other countries of Europe and America. There too a decision of ideas must take place, and the racial-nationalistic fight against the every similar loan-capitalistic and marxist internationalism must be taken up. National Socialism believes that once the great world battle is concluded, after the defeat of the present epoch, there will be a time when the swastika will be woven into the different banners of the Germanic peoples as the Aryan symbol of rejuvenation. The German fight again to-day has become a world fight, even if the German National Socialists are led by nothing, absolutely nothing, but their endless love for the German people and, born from it, the endless hatred against its destroyers.....

H1225-0218

If, however, in the great coming fight the thought of the personality is to take place of the majority idol, this will have to be realized on a small scale already. The elected leader will and must be leader. That means, that in the domain of the task put before him, the elected has full freedom of action and direction on the strenght of his own responsibility, undeterred by restraining intermediate voices. Only in such way are accomplishment, purposefulness and final victory possible.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 2433-PS

November 16 1945

I, GOETZ MAYER, T/S, 33812169, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 2433-PS.

GOETZ MAYER
T/S, 33812169

Exhibit USA 594
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2777-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHE MONATSHEFTE
May 1932

"Raumpolitik" (Space Policy)
by Rosenberg

Page 199

"The understanding that the German nation, if it is not to perish in the truest sense of the word, needs ground and soil for itself and its future generations, and the second sober perception that this soil can no more be conquered in Africa, but in Europe and first of all in the East - these organically determine the German foreign policy for centuries."

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2777-PS

15 November 1945

I, PFC. ERNST M. COHN, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2777-PS.

ERNST M. COHN,
Pfc., 33925738

H1225-0219

Exhibit USA 591
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2886-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

"The work of Alfred Rosenberg - a Bibliography"
Compiled by Karlheinz Ruediger
Central Publishing House of the NSDAP
Frz Eher Successors Ltd
Munich

"Das Werk Alfred Rosenbergs"
Eine Bibliographie
Bearbeitet von Karlheinz Rüdiger
Zentralverlag der NSDAP
Frz Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H.,
München

SHORT BIOGRAPHY

ALFRED ROSENBERG: Born 12 January 1893 in Reval; in 1918 license as engineer-architect; 30 November 1918 beginning of political activities with a lecture about "The Jewish Problem" in the large hall of the "Schwarzhäupter" in Reval; since 1919 comrade-in-arms of Adolf Hitler in Munich; since 1921 (until 1923 together with Dietrich Eckart) editor; since 1938 publisher of the "Völkischen Beobachters"; October 1922 march to Coburg; 8 November 1923 the Fuehrer's attendant in the Buergerbraeu-celler; 9 November 1923 participated in the spearhead during the march to the Feldherrnhalle; 1924 founder of the paper "Der Weltkampf"; 1930 main editor, later publisher of the "NS-Monatshefte"; 1929 founder of the "Kampfbund fuer deutsche Kultur" (later a National Socialistic cultural institution which he then delivered to the Strength Through Joy (KDF) organization); since 1930 member of the Reichstag (speaker of the National Socialistic Party in the Committee for Foreign Affairs); 1932 lecture on the Volta-Congress in Rome about the new order in Europe, entitled: "Crisis and Rebirth of Europe"; April 1933 Reich Leader, Chief of the Office for Foreign Affairs of the NSDAP; January 1934 Deputy of the Fuehrer to supervise the entire spiritual and ideological schooling and education of the NSDAP, of all affiliated associations as well as of the program "Strength Through Joy"; Reich party convention of labor 1937, first winner of the German national prize for art and science; July 1941 Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2886-PS

16 November 1945.

I, WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE, LT (jg), USNR, 391590, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2886-PS.

WILLARD EVANS SKIDMORE
LT (jg), USNR,
391590.

H1225-0220

Exhibit USA 595
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 2889-PS
Office of U.S. Chief of Counsel.

Völkischer Beobachter
Munich Edition
54th year 1941
Editions No. 60-90.

No. 88
Saturday, 29 March 1941.

Page 1, columns 5 and 6.
Page 2, columns 2 and 3.

By Reichleader Alfred Rosenberg.

The Jew question as World Problem.
A speech at conclusion of demonstration in Frankfurt on Main.

Berlin, 28 March.

At the concluding ceremony for the opening of the institute for exploration of the Jew question in Frankfort on Main, Reich leader Rosenberg spoke from Berlin over the radio on the theme "The Jew question as World Problem". This speech was listened to jointly by the participants of the session. Reich leader Rosenberg stated essentially the following:

- -

The war which is being waged today by the German armed forces under the highest command of Adolf Hitler, is therefore a war of an immense reform. It does not only overcome the world of ideas of the French revolution, but it also exterminates directly all those racially infecting germs of Jewry and its bastards which now since over a hundred years could develop without check among the European nations. The Jew question which for 2000 years was a problem for the European nations which was not solved, will now find its solution through the national socialistic revolution for Germany and whole Europe.

And if one asks, in which form, then we have to say the following to this: During these decades a lot has been talked about a Jewish state as solution, and Zionism appears to some harmless people perhaps even today as an honest attempt to contribute on the part of the Jews also something toward the solution of the Jewish question.

In reality there never was nor will there ever be a Jewish State.

Contrary to the other nations on this globe, Judaism is no vertical organization which comprises all professions, but has been always a horizontal class among the different nations, that class which carried on material and spiritual intermediate trade. Secondly, the space being considered in Palestine is in no way suitable for any Jewish state. It is too small to absorb what was formerly 10 and is now 15 million Jews in other words, therefore impractical for solving the Jewish question. The purpose of Zionism, in reality, was not to solve the Jewish question in the sense of the coordination of the whole Jewish people, but lay in an entirely different direction.

It was intended to build in Palestine a purely Jewish center, a real legitimate Jewish state in order to be able, at first, to be represented at all diplomatic conferences with full rights as national Jew.

Secondly it was intended to make Palestine into a huge, economic staging area against the entire Near East. Thirdly, this Jewish state should have been an asylum for all those Jewish adventurers in the world who were evicted from the countries in which they acted. And, finally, nobody was even thinking of limiting even in the slightest, the so-called state civil rights of the Jews in Germany, England, America, and also France. The Jews therefore, would have maintained the rights of the Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen etc, and the spaceless Jewish world state would have come constantly closer toward its realization, that is, an all-Jewish center without any interference of non-Jews and the Jewish high finance at the state rudder in all other countries of the world.

This dream is now finished. Now, just the reverse, we have to think of how and where to put the Jews. This can, as mentioned, not be done in a Jewish state, but only in a way which I shall call the Jewish reservation.

H1225-0221

H1225-0222

It is to be hoped that future statesmen will get together in order to gradually institute a settlement of Jews who, under experienced police supervision, now should do such useful work as they wanted to see done until now by non-Jews.

From an almost unlimited Jewish rule in all European countries to such a radical reverse, to an evacuation of this same Jewish race after 2000 years of parasitism on the European continent, then only can one conceive through this an idea what an enormous philosophical and political revolution is in the making in Europe today.

Today the Jewish question is somewhat clear before our eyes. It is the problem of a simple national purity. It means the necessity for defense of inherent national tradition for all nations which still value culture and future. It is still a problem of economy for all those who cannot solve the social questions under the Jewish financial dictatorship. It is a political problem of power because in many states the will has not yet been found to break this financial dictatorship of the Jewry. And, lastly, it is a historically ideological problem, given to the Europeans since the days when the first Jews immigrated to Rome. The totality of this as national socialist, have but one clear answer for all these question:

ForGermany the Jewish Question is only then solved when the Last Jew has left the Greater Germanyspace.

Since Germany with its blood and its nationalism has now broken for always this Jewish dictatorship for all Europe and has seen to it that Europe as a whole will become free from the Jewish paratism once more, we may, I believe, also say for all Europeans: For Europe the Jewish questions is only then solved when the last Jew has left the European continent.

At that It does not matter whether such a program can be realized in five, ten or twenty years. The transportation facilities in our time, if all nations join, would be strong enough to institute and to execute such a resettlement ot a great extent. But the problem must and will one day be solved as we have visualized it from the first day of our fight - then accused utopists - and now proclaim it as strict realistic politicians. All nations are interested in the solution of this question, and we must declare here with all passion:

In this cleaning-up even Mr. Roosevelt with his BARUCHS and his trophy film Jews will not be able to hamper us, but wholly to the contrary, just this proclamation that the Jewish parasitical spirit shall represent today the freedom of the world will especially awaken all resistance of the German character, and the strongest military instrument which history has seen, the German Armed forces of Adolf Hitler, will take care of it that this last furious attempt to let the white race once more march against Europe for the benefit of the Jewish financial dominion, will find an end for all times.

We are of the opinion thatthis great war constitutes also a cleansing biological world revolution and that also those nations which are still opposed to us, will recognize at the end of the war, that Germany's business is today the business of the whold European continent, the business of the whole Jewish race, but also the business of all other cultured races on this globe who fight for a safe national cultural and state life. Thus we hope that one day, in a reasonable distribution of the great living spaces of this globe the nations will find that peace, that work and that prosperity which for decades have been harrassed by never-tiring parasitical activity. Thus, we consider today the Jewish question as one of the most important problems among the total politics of Europe, as a problem which must be solved and will be solved, and we hope, yes, we know already today, that all nations of Europe will march behind this cleansing at the end.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 2889-PS

18 Nov. 1945.

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc. 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a correct and true translation of Document No. 2889-PS.

ERNST M. COHN, Pfc.
33925738.

H1225-0223

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 2891-PS
OFFICE OF U S CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From ALFRED ROSENBERG's "THE MYTH OF THE 20TH CENTURY."
(Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts)
Copyright 1930, Edition of 1941
Hoheneichen-Verlag, Munich

Page 104, 1st Par.: Thus we experience in this present age something similar to what occurred in Athens, Rome and Persepolis. That is the reason - not to speak of the political-military aspect why a close collaboration with France is so dangerous from a racial-historical point of view. Here the parole rather is: Protection against the African penetration, the closing of the frontiers because of anthropological attributes, a nordic-European coalition for the purpose of cleansing the European motherland from the spreading germs of the diseases of Africa and Syria. This is even in the best interest of the French themselves.

Page 114, 3rd Par.: Today a new faith is awakening: The myth of the Blood, the belief that the divine being of mankind generally is to be defended with the blood. The faith embodied by the fullest realization that the Nordic blood constitutes that mystery which has supplanted and overwhelmed the old sacraments.

Page 215, Lines 5-12: We now realize that the central supreme values of the Roman and the Protestant Churches, being a negative Christianity, do not respond to our soul, that they hinder the organic powers of the peoples determined by their nordic race, that they must give way to them, that they will have to be remodeled to conform to a Germanic Christendom. Therein lies the meaning of the present religious search.

Page 503, 3rd Par.: The liberalism preached: Freedom, generosity, freedom of trade, Parliamentarism, emancipation of women, equality of mankind, equality of sexes, etc., that is to say that it sinned against a law of nature, that creative actions can only come from the working of polarized potentials, that a potential of energy is necessary to produce work of any kind, to create culture. The German idea of to-day demands in the midst of the disintegration of the old effeminate world: Authority, type-creating energy, self-elimination, discipline, protection of the racial character, recognition of the eternal polarity of the sexes.

Page 514, Lines 19-25: The IDEA OF HONOR - NATIONAL HONOR - WILL BE FOR US THE BEGINNING AND END OF ALL OUR THOUGHTS AND DEEDS. IT DOES NOT PERMIT BESIDES ITSELF ANY OTHER EQUIVALENT CENTRE OF POWER, BE IT OF WHATEVER KIND, NEITHER CHRISTIAN LOVE, NOR THE HUMANITY OF THE FREE MASONS, NOR THE ROMAN PHILOSOPHY.

Page 529, Lines 10-21: The racial dominant demands a type. And a genuine organic freedom is only possible within such a type. Freedom of the soul, like the freedom of personality, is always form. Form always has plastic limitations. These limitations are racially conditioned. But the Race is the external picture of a definite soul.

With this the circle is closed. Jewish Internationalism of a Marxist or democratic kind is just as much outside this organism as the Roman authority, seeking international influence, besides all ecclesiastical claims of sovereignty.

Page 534, Lines 5-15: Presently, when all enemies try to touch the honor of Germany, they also stole its space; therefore, the metaphysical fight is, in the end, a fight for the inmost qualities of character which cannot be suppressed, it means a struggle for living space. The one strengthens and reinforces the other. Therefore, by necessity, the battle-cry of a new race that wishes to establish a new Reich and that is searching for standards by

H1225-0224

which it may judge its actions and ambitions fruitfully, must be: WITH SWORD AND PLOUGH FOR HONOR AND FREEDOM. This slogan is nationalistic - also SOCIALISTIC!

Page 579, Lines 7-15: Intermarriages between Germans and Jews are to be prohibited for as long as Jews at all are permitted to be on German soil. (That the Jews lose their right of citizenship and are to be placed under a new law which is suitable to them, goes without saying). Sexual intercourse, rape, etc. between Germans and Jews is to be punished according to the gravity of the case with confiscation of possessions, expulsion, hard labor, or death.

Page 637, Last line to P. 638 end of 1st Par.: Nowadays hide-and-seek playing will not help, nor feeble hints at "internal settlements" as sole solution, because thereby very little will be changed as regards the destiny as a whole of the Nation, what is needed today is the will to obtain space for millions of coming Germans which is to be commuted into purposeful action. This requires character. This requires the realization that there can be no flourishing of the German Nation as long as France dominates us thus with her power politics. This tension can only be ceased by a far-sighted European policy. Should Germany renounce to concentrate the will of her entity on this singular objective: Living space and political freedom, then also East Prussia will submerge in a bloody swamp, then the enemy will close in from east and west closer and closer to the heart of the Germanic being. Therefore, the first demand of a German policy consists in the procurement of a true peace against the Pseudo-peace Treaty of Versailles and its consequences. And only this will produce the first true signs of preparedness for appeasement with the other nations.

Page 644, last two lines to P. 645, 3rd Line: We only should promote and welcome nationalism as the elevation of certain inner values of those peoples, of whom we have reasons to believe that the fields of power of their destiny do not adversely collide with the iradiations of the German people.

Page 669, Lines 1-5: If once and for all this nonsensical principle of equality and equal rights of all the races and religions has been done away with. then the necessary consequences against the Yellow races and the Jews follow automatically.

Page 671, Lines 20-29: "A pacification of the World" will not be achieved by the disarmament of Fleets and Armies, but by the utter distruction of the shameful democracy, that raceless conception of a state of the 19th century, the economic undermining of the world by finance, which will bring about today the perdition of all states in the name of the people unless the religion of the Blood will be lived, accepted and realized in life.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 2891-PS

17 November 1945.

I, ERNST M. COHN, Pfc, 33925738, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct partial translation of Document No. 2891-PS.

ERNST M. COHN
Pfc, 33925738

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO 3000 PS
OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSEL

S E C R E T

Minsk, 28 June 1943.

F r e i t a g

Chief of Main Office III

with the Commissariat General in Minsk

(Stamp)

Main Group
Food and Agriculture
Rec'd : 14 July 1943 Encl.:none
III E 733/43 secret

To
Ministerial Director R i e c k e
in Berlin.

Subject: Report on experiences in political and economic problems in the East, with particular regard to the Commissariat General of White Ruthenia.

Two years have passed since we entered Russian territory as administrators. The task of the military offices, and later of the German administration, is : "Exploitation of the region for the German war economy" according to the motto: "Everything you do for Germany is right, everything else is wrong ! "

This task entailed the obligation not to change at first any of the existing institutions and economic systems of the Soviets, because, in the opinion of all responsible agencies also the war in the East was a question of weeks, or of months at the most. The political line and also all economic measures were tuned to that. However, the development took a different course, and already in the fall of 1941, but especially in the winter of 1941 to 1942 it could be noted that the opinions and tendencies of individual responsible men in the North, in the center and South of the Greater Russian territory were divided on the decisive political and economic questions. Unfortunately, every representative of the offices of the Wehrmacht and civil administration who in his own opinion holds a responsible position, has pursued his own policy up to now and has more or less thus exerted positive or negative influence on the decisive tasks of the war economy.

H1225-0225

In view of their experiences in the past, the people of the region were at first enthusiastic over the arrival of the German troops. This statement can justly be made, especially as regards

p. 2 the gross of the rural population. They also had understanding for the fact that the first months could not bring any fundamental changes. However, during the winter, particularly in 1942, they were waiting in vain for a clear and explicit statement of the Reich Cabinet. Thus it happened that gradually during the year of 1942, at first in the regions of the North and Center section, the Activists who had been left behind by the Russians received followers from the ranks of the various bad elements of the population. Deepest peace prevailed in the old-Polish region of the Commissariat General of White Ruthenia until May, and in some territories of the West even up to the months of June, July. It was only gradually that the Activists organized by the Soviets received followers from the prisoner of war camps, the Jews, and the farm and town proletariat.

When in July 1942 the highest authorities despite all our objections ordered an unwarranted "action" against the Poles, the bandits were joined by followers from the Polish part of the population as well. In the whole region of the Center and North, the enemy propaganda tried time and again to explain to the population that the Germans only wanted to exploit the people and the land for their purposes, that, above all, the whole region and thus the Russian people would lose their independence and that one could only expect a political and economic deterioration. In the rural districts it was especially pointed out time and again that the Germans were not at all considering the re-institution of private property and that the Agrarian Reform (Agrarordnung) was meant to constitute a deception. Our propaganda was always limited to criticism of the former Soviet system but no positive propaganda could be made which alone would have served the cause in view of the great development ahead.

Even today the population is waiting for a fundamental statement as to a clear policy constituting the future political and economic objectives

H1225-0226

f o r t h i s r e g i o n .

The proclamation of the Agrarian Reform for the old Soviet region in 1942 meant a step in this direction. This measure had no importance for White Ruthenia, the greater West, the old-Polish part.

p. 3 In contrast to the other territories of the old Soviet region, a 100 % reconversion of the Kolchos farms into agricultural cooperatives was completed in the year 1942 in the old Soviet part of White Ruthenia. Although no comparison can be made with any other country in the East in respect to partisan activity, the effects of the complete reconversion of all Kolchos to individual utilization were excellent in regard to production. It was for this reason only that the crops of 1942 were not destroyed on the farms and that therefore the products could be seized almost entirely from the farming sector. Had it not been for the individual utilization in White Ruthenia in 1942, the bandits would have destroyed the crops and cattle in the former Kolchos buildings as they destroyed 85 % of the contingent of the crops of the State farms.

To comply with marketing regulations and to carry out seizure, methods in general is no more difficult in the case of the agricultural cooperatives than in the former Kolchos farms because, in the latter case, the passive and often also the active resistance of Kolchos farmers offset by far the possible advantages of the Kolchos administration in this respect. On the other hand, the peasant population of the agricultural cooperatives constitutes a positive element with few exceptions.

A s m e n t i o n e d a t t h e b e g i n n i n g o f m y r e p o r t , t h e e n f o r c e m e n t o f t h e A g r a r i a n R e f o r m u p t o t h e p o i n t o f t r a n s f e r r i n g t h e o w n e r s h i p i n 1942 w o u l d , e c c o r d i n g t o p r e s e n t e x p e r i e n c e s , n o d o u b t , h a v e b e e n o f a r e v o l u t i o n a r y i m p o r t a n c e f o r t h e e n t i r e d e v e l o p m e n t o f t h e p r o b l e m s i n t h e E a s t .

H1225-0227

According to the declaration of 3.6.43 concerning old-Soviet territory the necessary conditions are now created for the re-institution of private property. For the greater part of Western White Ruthenia, however, a general declaration is lacking to permit private ownership there. Of course, the transfer must go through administrative channels so that we are given the possibility to exclude certain objectives, for instance large concerns. (Grossbetriebe).

p. 4 Since the introduction of the Agrarian Reform, however, we have adopted a passive attitude in politics and security matters and gave thereby proof of a weakness of which the Russians are not unaware, which plays into the hands of the bandits propaganda and which undermines the confidence we have enjoyed on the part of the peasants and which will finally compel them to tolerate the brigandage because they cannot defend themselves against it. However, in our campaigns against the bandits this faction of the population is often treated as though suspicious of being bandits.

According to the initial justified assumption about the development of the war in 1941, the attitude was no doubt comprehensible on all fundamental questions of a political and economical nature and was absolutely to be supported to the last consequence. But it is equally necessary that at least today fundamental changes in the whole attitude are made in the last minute in view of the previous convictions. In my opinion the problem of the East cannot be solved alone with military means.
It is important to achieve by way of a clear political and economic policy that the population will side with us and not with the bandits.

H1225-0228

The necessary will was and is still prevailing today among the majority of the inhabitants. They showed an understanding for the burdens necessitated by war in agriculture, forestry and trades if the necessary conditions were present. (Protection, strict but just treatment.)

Exactly the contrary is achieved with our arbitrary measures: Consequently, the recruitment measures of the last weeks and months were absolute manhunts which have an irreparable political and economic effect. Therefore the inhabitants make comparisons with the earlier deportation to Sibiria and offer this great resistance due to the procedure of the labor recruiting committee. From the Commisariat General of White Ruthenia, approximately 50.000 people have been recruited for the Reich so far. Another 130,000 are to be recruited with a total population of 2.4 million it is out of the question to fill these contingents considering the circumstances of the territory. The essential industried enterprises as well as the economy of the country, especially agriculture, forestry, peat, construction, railroad and road construction cannot, even with the support of the Office of manpower, cover their own needs.

Page 5 Despite the conditions in the country as described above because of the ruthless drive of agricultural "fuehrers" the most important staples were gotten out of the 1942 crops.

Grain	81,5 %
Straw	80 %
Hay	83,9 %
Potatoes	62,2 %
Meat	40,5 %
Fats	38,5 %
Linseed	82,5 %

Through their activities the bandits destroyed the following amounts of the requisitioned staples:

Grain	20 %
Straw	50 %

H1225-0229

H1225-0230

Hay	41 %
Potatoes	5,4 %
Meat	11,2 %
Fats	10 %

In achieving this task, 32 agricultural "Fuehrers" of the Nutrition and Agricultural Division have been killed up to date, representing 13 % of all members of the staff. Out of the 965 State-estates operated by the LO in May 1942 312 are still under their operation, resp. control, 107 of them are firmly in our hands.

An producing and processing industrial establishments which are not located in strongly fortified towns or strong points have been destroyed.

Since the big SS and Police Action in November 1942 about 115,000 hectars of farmland have been idle, as the population exists no more and the villages were levelled to the ground.

Also this year the condition of the crops in the entire area of the Commissariat General can be described as rather good. It can be considered as an avarage crop of 7,5 dz. of grain per hectar. Despite the area's insecurity the reaping and safeguarding of the crops would be possible, generally speaking, if my suggestions are followed which I so often repeated to the responsible leaders of the Police and Wehrmacht in the last few weeks. Qrite apart from single big raids (Grossaktionen) which are

Page 6 designed to destroy bandit centers, mannned by regular troops carrying weapons of the heavy and heaviest type, all available units must be used according to a planned distribution system devised to safeguard the crops. The high SS and Police raids which up to the present were carried out for the purpose of destroying the stronger bandit groups, have only produced short lived results as experience has shown. Due to the depth of the basins and the difficulties of the terrain, the real activists are very seldom traced down - they disappear from the respective area either before or certainly during the time of action. The disadvantageous influence of these raids on our entire work is very considerable.

Since only a limited number of units are available to the SS and

H1225-0231

Police Chief, it becomes impossible for the next weeks and months up to and including October to :

1.) effect the necessary distribution of forces in all areas in order to insure the indispensable safety of the crops.

2.) make big raids which have been ordered by the SS-Obergruppenfuehrer von dem Bach, despite my protests.

In the months of July/August/September two special raids are to be carried out in our units up to the small police stations and some other units -

<u>If this order is to be executed, the destruction of the greatest part of the crops in all areas by the bandits cannot be prevented -</u>

All plans made so far for the distribution and the formation of Rifle and Drusch units (Jagd und Druschkommandos) which are urgently needed, are only of theoretical value under present new circumstances.

The SS and Police Chief for White Ruthenia, SS Brigadier General Von Gottberg is unable to alter anything in this well set plan.

p.7 It is therefore necessary that you report to the Reichsfuehrer SS in order that Obergruppenfuehrer von dem Bach, as special Plenipotentiary for combatting all bandits postpone all mainactivus until after the harvest has been brought in (incl. the month of October .)

Because apart from the smaller police stations the country and our units for the agricultural reconstruction the police battalions at the disposal of the SS and Police Chief are just sufficient to make up the necessary Rifle and Drusch units for all districts of White Ruthenia (4500 men). These in conjunction with the remaining small local units would, if used according to a plan, create the necessary

H1225-0232

conditions for the saving of the harvest.

The temporary suspension of the big raids is in my opinion a question of fundamental importance to all our Eastern territories.

The unfortunate developments in our area have shown that basically an appeasement of the areas cannot be achieved through big raids, so that in consideration of the harvest we have to refrain all the more from carrying them out during the next weeks and months up to and including October But even though for a certain time conspicuous reports concerning the completion of big raids behind the front cannot be made, we can still save the largest part of the crops by a planned commitment on a small scale. Since in my opinion the latter is more important, I request that nothing be left undone to carry out, temporarily at least, this kind of commitment.

The formation of armed villages (Wehrdoerfer) proposed by me in March 1943 could be started on a small scale. The commitment of the necessary German forces which are first of all required as rear cover for the villages concerned, have been furnished by the agricultural units of the Obergruppenfuehrer Daluege. This system has sofar proved to be very satisfactory. It is our experience that the farming population of these villages and of the vicinity regains after a certain time its confidence in the German administration and voluntarily offers its assistance. It is intended to help along the agricultural reconstruction in all fields of production and collection gradually from these strong points.

Page 8 The land improvements project in the original Soviet territory and the re-institution of private ownership in Western White Ruthenia can only be started in these villages.

An increase und re-inforcement of these strong points will not only bring satisfactory political and economic results but it will also, no doubt, contribute to the gradual appeasement of the territory by calling in the local population.

The SS and Police Chief for White Ruthenia, Brigadier General von Gottberg furthers the strong point system as much as he can.

All production and procurement tasks can be carried out despite the present unbearable activities of the bandits, if an additional German police force of 2000 men is made available for the further development of his strong point system. 6000 rifles are required to arm the local peasants defense in these armed villages. 1000 of these rifles have been made available from our own sources. May I request that the above described planned commitment be recommended to the Reichsfuehrung-SS and that emphatical support be asked of SS General Daluege for the reinforcement of the units to 3000 men for the reconstruction.

Today, in June 1943, it is necessary that a considerable police or military force is backing up the political and economic measures, which have been necessary for a long time, not because of the people but because of the cause. Because in the meantime it has become impossible for the country population even with the best intentions of the majority of them, to eliminate the difficulties by themselves.

The required commitment is worth while, considering the harvest in White Ruthenia which, according to previous experiences with regard to soil and climate brings steady crops, the large possibilities of the cattle territory, and considering the lumber production (2 ½ mill fm the year) due to the vastly wooded areas. Strict, energetic measures are required in order to safeguard the supply lines and last but not least because of the fact that for the German front a people in a state of revolt may have the gravest consequences.

Considering the size and importance of our mission in the East, this task which was put up to us cannot be shaken by anything despite of all this; within the realm of possibility we are mastering it. However, the complete accomplishment depends upon the solution of the problems mentioned above.

Heil Hitler

signature illegible

H1225-0233

H1225-0234

I, Annemarie C. Catlin herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German language; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No 3000 PS

March, 21th 1946 Annemarie C. Catlin X 046172

PART I

THE RISE OF THE NSDAP

1921-1933

ALFRED ROSENBERG DESCRIBES THE EARLY NAZI STRUGGLE FOR POWER

Rosenberg: During this period a representative of a small party which had just been founded, called the German Workers Party, came to Dietrich Eckhardt, and thus the first connection was made between the future NSDAP and Dietrich Eckhardt. Adolph Hitler visited Dietrich Eckhardt and I was introduced to the Führer. Since that time I have devoted myself completely to the NSDAP.

I worked in the beginning with what later was to become the "Völkischer Beobachter" and later, together with Eckhardt, took over the editing of this paper after it had been transferred to the ownership of the Party.

During this time a short thesis was written, which nevertheless is significant in the history of the NSDAP. It was always being asked what points of program the NSDAP had and how they each was to be interpreted. Therefore, I wrote the principal program and aims of the NSDAP, and this writing made the first permanent connection between Munich, and local organizations being organized and friends within the Reich.

In 1922 I took part in the march to Koburg. The next year brought the decisive political struggles in Bavaria and the rise of the "Völkischer Beobachter" to a great fighting organ, until finally the development aimed at any kind of explosion. Naturally, the preparations were already made for this day. On the 8th of November, about noon-time, Adolph Hitler came to me into the editor's office and said to me: "Rosenberg, this evening we will start. Let's go together into the "Bürgerbräu". Of course, I said "yes", and that evening we drove to the lecture of Mr. von Kahr,—Adolph Hitler, his bodyguard and myself. At the entrance we met Scheubner-Richter, and when with a big crash the first machine gun rolled into the hall, we drew our pistols(which were "off safety") out of our pockets and went through the assembly to the speakers' platform. There Adolph Hitler spoke to the assembly. Everything else is known in German history.

By the next day, the treason was known to all and there came the march to the Feldherrnhalle, in which I participated walking behind the Führer. After this first ill-fated attempt on the power of the Reich, I stayed in Munich and tried to keep the pieces of the Party somehow together. There followed long years of fighting . . .

H1225-0235

Exhibit USA 599
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT 3528-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From: "The Third Reich" ("Das dritte Reich")
by Gerd Ruehle.
Second Year 1934.
Page 297.

NSDAP Community Schools

But the unity of all the National Socialist organisations was demonstrated particularly forcibly when at the suggestion of Reichsleiter and party member Alfred Rosenberg (whose whole task with regard to ideology and training we have already dealt with on January 24th in section 2) the following joint proclamation was issued:

"We support the request of the Fuehrer's Commissioner for the supervision of the whole spiritual and ideological training and instruction of the NSDAP, party member Alfred Rosenberg, to organise community schools of all organisations of the NSDAP twice a year, in order to show by this common effort the ideological and political unity of the NSDAP and the steadfastness of the National Socialist will".

Berlin, July 1934

signed R. Walther Darre, Reich Farmers' Leader, Minister of the Reich

signed Konstan Hierl, Reich Labour Service Leader, Secretary of State

signed Heinrich Himmler, Reichsfuehrer of the SS

signed Dr. Robert Ley, Director of the "D. A."

signed Viktor Lutze, Chief of Staff of the SA

signed Baldur von Schirach, Youth Leader for the German Reich.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACT OF DOCUMENT
No. 3528-PS

26 December 1945

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, No. 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extract of Document No. 3528-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD
No. 110561

H1225-0236

Part V
Ex. 365

Read Jan. 9, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3529-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

DOCUMENTS OF GERMAN POLICY.

Volume 5. Page 389.

69 b. DECLARATION on 17. January 1937 [2] BY REICHSLEITER DR.LEY AND SCHIRACH ON THE ADOLF HITLER SCHOOLS.

2) Voelkischer Beobachter 19.January 1937.- As stated by Dr. Ley, Reichsorganisationsleiter, on 23.November 1937 at Ordensburg Sonthofen, these Adolf Hitler Schools, as the first step of the principle of selecting a special elite, form an important branch in the educational system of the national socialist training of future leaders (Fuehrernachwuchs) (Voelkischer Beobachter dated 24.November 1937).-

..... The curriculum has been laid down by Reichsleiter Rosenberg together with the Reichsorganisationsleiter and the Reich Youth Leader. In the execution of this there are no certificates, no examinations, no sitting still. The pupil proves himself by his character and knowledge, or he is rejected.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3529 - PS.

27 December 1945.

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, No. 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extract from Document No.3529-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD,
No. 110561.

H1225-0237

Exhibit USA 593
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3530-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

From: "Das Deutsche Fuehrerlexikon" 1934/1935

ROSENBERG, Alfred.

Reichsleiter of the NSDAP, Delegate of the Fuehrer for the supervision of the ideological education of the NS movement.

Berlin, W. 35, Margaretenstr. 17

Born: 12 January 1893 at Reval of a Baltic mercantile and artisan family. Education: until 1910 Secondary School (Oberrealschule) at Reval. Professional career: inter alia studied from 1910 architecture at the Technical College (Technische Hochschule) at Riga; after its transfer, at Moscow; in January 1918 completed his studies with a first degree diploma; return to Reval; in November 1918 first lecture on the Jewish question; then travels to Germany in order to enlighten the public regarding Bolshevism; 1919 collaboration with Dietrich Eckart; acquaintanceship with Adolf Hitler; from 1921 editor of the "Voelkischer Beobachter" until now; editor of the NS Monatshefte; 1930 Reichstag Deputy and representative of the foreign policy of the movement; 1931 diplomatic journey to London; 1932/33 to Rome and London; from April 1933 head of the Central Department of the National-Socialis Party for Foreign Policy; then appointed Reichsleiter; January 193 the Fuehrer assigns him the supervision of the ideological educati of the NSDAP, of the German Labour Front and all politically co-ordinated associations; is one of the oldest champions of the move ment (1919); participant in the march to Coburg and the march to t Feldherrnhalle; member of the Academy for German Law. Special sphe of work, publications; foreign policy, ideological questions; pro-duces, as first publication of the movement "Character, Principles and Aims of the NSDAP"; of approximately 16 publications the follo ing can be stressed: "The World Policy of Freemasonry", H.St. Chamberlain", Characteristic Structure of National-Socialism","The Myth of the Twentieth Century" (Edition 145 000. "Blood and Honour

H1225-0238

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3530-PS

27 December 1945

I, EVELYN WITT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of the Document No. 3530-PS.

EVELYN WITT

H1225-0239

Exhibit USA 597
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT No. 3531-PS OFFICE OF US CHIEF OF COUNSUL

National socialist yearbook 1938

Page 180-181

Office of the Fuehrer's Commissioner for all spiritual and idealogical instruction and education of the NSDAP.

Reichsleiter ALFRED ROSENBERG

The sphere of activity of the Fuehrer's Commissioner for all spiritual and ideological instruction and education of the movement, its organisation, including the "Strength through Joy", extends to the detailed execution of all the educational work of the party and of the affiliated bodies.
The office, set up by Reichsleiter Rosenberg, has the task of preparing the ideological educational material, of carying out the teaching programme and is responsible for the education of those teachers suited to this educational and instructional work.

Reichsleiter Alfred Rosenberg
Director: Gotthard Urban, Berlin W 35, Margarethen-strasse 17, Tel. 229551
Administrative dept: Gregor Heil
Central archives main office: Dr. Herbert Gerigk.
Dept. for teaching and material planning: Hans-Wilhelm Scheidt
Dept. for ideological information and study group for German folk-lore: Dr. Matthes Ziegler.
Main Press Office: Karl Heinz Ruediger.
Dept. for previous history: Prof. Dr. Hans Reinerth.
Dept. for art: Dr. Walter Stang.
Dept. for literature: Hans Hagemeyer.
Main Office for Science: Professor Dr. A. Baeumler.
Main Office for Nordic questions: Thilo von Trotha.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT No. 3531-PS

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German Languages; and that the above is a true and correct Partial translation of Document 3531-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD
110561

H1225-0240

Exhibit USA 598
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT FROM DOCUMENT 3532-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

" The Educational Letter" (Der Schulungsbrief)

Reich Educational Office (Reichsschulungsamt) of the NSDAP
and of the German Labour Front .
Berlin, March 1934. Year 1, Series 1.

Page 9.

From :

"Die Neue Aufgabe" by Alfred Rosenberg.

The focus of all our educational work from now on is the service for this ideology, and it depends on the result of these efforts, whether national socialism will be buried with our fighting ancestors or whether, as we believe, it really represents the beginning of a new era.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO.3532-PS.

27 December 1945.

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, No. 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extract from Document No. 3532-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD,
No. 110561.

H1225-0241

Part of Ex. USA 577
Read Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACT FROM DOCUMENT No.3552-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

From : "Das Dritte Reich" by Gerd Ruehle.

The Fourth Year, 1936.

Page 21.

Education in the Ordensburg.

Those Party members, selected for training in leadership in accordance with such points of view (who must have completed their labour service and their military service satisfactorily) are to be taught in the Ordensburgen by the best teachers in history and science of race, philosophy and culture, economics and specialised training etc. To determine the ideological direction of this education, to chose suitable teachers and to train them, is one of the tasks of the Senior School of the Party (Hohe Schule der Partei) which is to be established in the near future and will be placed under the direction of the Reich Leader Party member Alfred Rosenberg in his capacity as Delegate of the Fuehrer for the supervision of the entire spiritual and ideological teaching and education of the NSDAP (See Vol. 1934, pp. 78 to 79.).

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3552 - PS.

26 December 1945.

I, EVELYN WITT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of extract from Document No. 3552-PS.

EVELYN WITT.

H1225-0242

Vide
Exhibit USA 352
Read Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT 3553-PS
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

A. Rosenberg: "Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts."
("Myth of the Twentieth Century") Munich, 1934

Page 18 To the 150th Thousand

The "Myth" has today drawn deep, ineffaceable furrows into the emotional life of the German nation. Ever new editions are a clear indication that a decisive turning over of the spiritual soil is growing into a historical event. Many things which in my book seemed to be a peculiar idea have already become a reality of state policy. Many other things will yet, I hope, materialise as a further result of this new vigour.

The College of the Inquisition of the Roman Church has ceremoniously put the "Myth" on the Index. This feeble protest will contribute its share to the wider dissemination of this work. I am in the best of company on the Index.

The state-political revolution has ended, the change of spirit, however, has just begun. In its service the "Myth of the 20th Century" now stands among the first.

Berlin, May, 1934. A. R.

H1225-0243

A. Rosenberg: "Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts."
("Myth of the Twentieth Century") Munich, 1934

Page 28

"The 'significance of world history' has radiated out from the north over the whole world, borne by a blue-eyed blond race which in several great waves determined the spiritual aspect of the world . . ."

Page 479

"The essence of the contemporary world revolution lies in the awakening of the racial types. Not in Europe alone but on the whole globe. This awakening is the organic counter-movement against the last chaotic remnants of the liberal economic commercial imperialism, whose object of exploitation out of desperation had fallen into the snare of Bolshevik Marxism, in order to complete what democracy had begun, the extirpation of the racial and national consciousness."

Page 542

"Thereby the new thought is sifted out in a palpable way. It puts nation and race higher than the actual state and its form. It declares protection of the nation more important than protection of a religious belief, a class, the monarchy, or the republic; it regards treason against the nation as a greater crime than high treason against the state."

H1225-0244

H1225-0245

A. Rosenberg: "Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts."
("Myth of the Twentieth Century") Munich, 1934

Page 642

No "Central Europe" without distinction of race and nation, as one Naumann had proclaimed, no Franco-Jewish Pan-Europe, but a Nordic Europe is the watchword for the future, with a German central Europe. Germany as a racial and national state, as the central power of the main-land, as security for the South and the Southeast; the Scandinavian states with Finnland as a second alliance for the security of the Northeast, and Great Britain for the security of the West and overseas at points where it is necessary in the interests of the Nordic peoples. That still requires comprehensive confirmation.*

Foot note

* I do not wish here to go from the principle to single immediate European problems as they have already been dealt with in the clearest manner - See Adolf Hitler: "Mein Kampf", Vol. 2, and my work "Das Wesensgefüge des Nationalsozialismus" (The essential structure of National Socialism)

H1225-0246

A. Rosenberg: "Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts."
("Myth of the Twentieth Century") Munich, 1934

Page 673

"After throwing off their worn-out basic ideas and the present purse proud conditions (i.e. the destruction of the New York idea), the United States of North America, which all travellers with common accord regard as a glorious land of the future, have the great task of putting into being with youthful energy the new conception of racial states which a few awakened Americans have already foreseen (Grant, Stoddard): the emigration and settlement elsewhere of the Negroes and the yellow races, the cession of East Asiatic territories to Japan, work for the preparation of a colonisation by the blacks of Central Africa, the emigration of the Jews to a territory where that whole 'nation' can find room, in agreement with a future settled European policy in this direction."

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF EXTRACTS OF DOCUMENT
No. 3553-PS

27 December 1945

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, No. 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Extracts of Document No. 3553-PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD
No. 110561

Exhibit USA 601
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 3554 - PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL.

Extract from Bücher Kunde
Heft 11 November 1942.
Page 1.

"Der Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts."
(The Myth of the 20th Century).

In the midst of the German people's most violent struggle for its natural and cultural existence, we are celebrating the anniversary of a book, which, next to the Fuehrer's book, has contributed to a unique extent to the rise and to the spiritual and psychical development of this people. Twelve years after Alfred Rosenberg's "Mythus" first appeared, a million copies of the book have been published and circulated. If this large number is already a proof of the exceptionally great effect of this book, it is even far more so when we consider how many readers have been reached through these million books. We still recall the years after 1930 during which small gatherings met together in all parts of the Reich to promote a new ideology by means of the "Mythus des 20. Jahrhunderts". It is just through this book that during the time of struggle we have come again to know communal reading and discussions amongst the workers. We are therefore not incorrect in assuming that many million Germans not only know the "Mythus" by name but have read it themselves.

The effect of a book is certainly not estimated only by the number of its editions and readers. This book, however, was bound to fulfil its revolutionary task, since it circulated among the best elements of the people, the fighters. By their attitude and in their own words, they passed on the basic ideas of Alfred Rosenberg to the many Germans who at first fought shy of reading a "difficult" book of this kind, and still do so. It must therefore be stated that the phrases coined by Alfred Rosenberg have passed into the consciousness of the whole people and it is just

H1225-0247

H1225-0248

today that they are proving pillars of an ideological building whose completion is the purpose of the fight being waged not least today.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 3554 - PS.

26 December 1945.

I, CATHERINE BEDFORD, NO. 110561, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3554 - PS.

CATHERINE BEDFORD,
110561.

Exhibit USA 592
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO.3557-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE NSDAP, BY DR. HANS VOLZ
BERLIN/LEIPZIG, 1939. 9th Ed., UNABRIDGED
P. 4 LINES 22 - 28

Since December 7, 1918 Eckart publishes, with the collaboration since February, 1919 of the Baltic German Alfred Rosenberg (born on January 12, 1893 in Reval) and Gottfried Feder, the weekly, In Good German, which is oriented against the November Criminals, Jewry, and interest bondage. On September 12, 1919 Hitler visits in line of duty a meeting of the then yet completely unknown " German People's Party"

(above p.3)

P. 5, Lines 16 - 21

19.19. Early Period of the NSDAP (Fall 1919 - July 1921).

October: Hitler appears for the first time as speaker at a meeting of the NSDAP (at the Hofbraeuhauskeller, Innere Wiener Strasse 19) (for the first time this meeting is given recognition in a people's paper ("Munich Observer"; p. 7 f below) 111 persons attended the meeting.

I, Everett V. Cunningham, B 210795, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document 3557-PS.

EVERETT V. CUNNINGHAM
B 210795.

H1225-0249

Exhibit USA 600
Filed Jan. 9, 1946

PARTIAL TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 3559-PS
OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

Alfred Rosenberg

Der Mann und sein Work

(The Man and his Work)

by F. Th.Hart

5th Edition

published I. F. Lehmann, Munich

page 50

The first man to receive the National Prize was Alfred Rosenberg at the Party Diet in 1937, with the following citation:

"Alfred Rosenberg has helped with his publications to lay the scientific and intuitive foundation and to strengthen the philosophy of National Socialism in the most excellent way. His indefatigable struggle to keep National Socialist philosophy pure was especially meritorious. Only future times will be able to fully estimate the depth of the influence of this man on the philosophical foundation of the National Socialist Reich. The National Socialist movement, and beyond that, the entire German people will be deeply gratified that the Fuehrer has distinguished Alfred Rosenberg as one of his oldest and most faithful fighting comrades by awarding him the German National Prize.".

CERTIFICATE OF PARTIAL TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT 3559-PS

2nd January 1946

ANNEMARIE CATLIN X 046172 hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages and that I am above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 3559-PS.

ANNEMARIE CATLIN
X 046172

H1225-0250

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT 1475-PS and R-135
OFFICE OF U. S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL

TRANSLATION IN FULL

Copy

The Reich Commissar
for the Eastland
Diary No. 3628/43 secret

(Der Reichs Kommissar Für
dans Ostland)

stamp: Personal Staff-
Reichsführer SS

Documents-Administration
I
File No. Secret/227

Riga, 18 June 1943

SECRET

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territory
Berlin

The attached secret reports received from General Commissar KUBE deserve special consideration.

The fact that Jews receive special treatment requires no further discussion. However it appears hardly believable that this is done in the way described in the report of the General Commissar of 1 June 1943. What is Katyn against that? Imagine only that these occurrences would become known to the other side and exploited by them! Most likely such propaganda would have no effect only because people who hear and read about it, simply would not be ready to believe it.

The fight against bands also is taking on forms which are highly questionable if pacification and exploitation of the several territories are the aims of our policy. Thus, the dead who were suspected of belonging to bands and whose number was indicated in the report of 5 June 1943 about the "Cottbus" project to have amounted to 5,000, in my opinion, with few exceptions would have been suitable for forced labor in the Reich.

It should not be ignored in this connection that in view of the difficulties of making oneself understood, as generally in such clean-up operations, it is very hard to distinguish friend from foe. Nevertheless, it should be possible to avoid atrocities and to bury those who have been liquidated. To lock men, women and children into barns and to set fire to these, does not appear to be a suitable method of combatting bands, even if it is desired to exterminate the population. This method is not worthy of the German cause and hurts our reputation severely.

I am asking that you take the necessary action.

(signed:) signature

- - - - -

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/SGT., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.

H1225-0251

H1225-0252

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk 5 June 1943

Gauleiter /BA
Diary No. 426/43 secret

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Results of police operation "Cottbus" as reported so far for the period of 22 June to 3 July 1943.

SS Brigadeführer, Major General of Police von Gottberg reports that the operation "Cottbus" had the following result during the period mentioned:

Enemy dead	4 500
Dead suspected of belonging to banks	5 000
German dead	59
German wounded	267
Dead of foreign racial stock	22
Wounded of foreign racial stock	120
Captured members of bands	250
Destroyed enemy camps	57
Destroyed enemy positions	261
Apprehended male labor	2 062
Apprehended female labor	450
Sunk larger boats	4
Sunk floats	22

Booty consisted of:

1 airplane, 12 tow-gliders, 10 15 cm guns, 2 anti-tank guns, 9 grenade throwers, 23 heavy machine guns, 28 light machine guns, 28 machine pistols, 492 rifles, 1 028 grenades and bombs, 1 000 mines, 31 300 rounds rifle ammunition, 7 300 rounds pistol ammunition, 1 200 kg explosives, 2 complete radio installations with transmitter, 1 picture establishment, 30 parachutes, 67 wagons, 530 horses, 1 field kitchen, 430 sleighs, great amounts of medical drugs and propaganda material.

The operation affects the territory of the General District White Ruthenia in the area of Borissow. It concerns in particular the two counties Begomie and Ploschtschamizy. At present the police troops together with the army have advanced to Lake Palik and have reached the whole front of the Beresina. The continuance of the battles takes place in the rear zone of the Army.

The figures mentioned above indicate that again a heavy destruction of the population must be expected. If only 492 rifles are taken from 4 500 enemy dead, this discrepancy shows that among these enemy dead were numerous peasants from the country. The battalion Dirlewanger especially has a reputation for destroying many human lives. Among the 5 000 people suspected of belonging to bands, there were numerous women and children.

H1225-0253

By order of the Chief of Band-Combatting, SS Obergruppenführer von dem Bach, units of the armed forces have also participated in the operation. SS Standartenführer Kunze was in command of the armed forces detachments, among whom there were also 90 members from my office and from the District-Commissariat Minsk-City. Our men returned from the operation yesterday without losses. I decline the use of officials and Reich employees of the General Commissariat in the rear zone of the army. The men who work for me were not deferred from army service in order to actively participate in combat against bands in the place of the armed forces and of the police.

Of the armed forces personnel, 1 railroader has been wounded (shot in lungs). The political effect of this large-scale operation upon the peaceful population is simply dreadful in view of the many shootings of women and children. In December, the town of Begomie was evacuated by the armed forces and the police. At that time, the population of Begomie was preponderantly on our side. In the course of the fighting, Begomie, which was built up as a strong point by the partisans, has been destroyed by German air attacks.

The General Commissar in Minsk

(signed:) signature

H1225-0254

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

The General Commissar
for White Ruthenia

Minsk, 1 June 1943

Gauleiter/Wu.
Diary No. 414/43 secret.

Secret

To the
Reich Minister for the
Occupied Eastern Territories
Berlin

through the Reich Commissioner
for the Eastland
Riga

Subject: Actions against Jews in the Prison of Minsk.

The enclosed official report from the warden of the prison in Minsk is submitted to the Reich Minister and the Reich Commissar for information.

The General Commissar in Minsk
(signed:) signature.

Enclosure
ad. I/1168/43 secret.

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION
OF DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS AND R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEDMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages, and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN
S/Sgt., 33799122

H1225-0255

(stamp) Personal Staff Reichsführer SS
Document Administration
File No. Secret/227

Court Prison

Minsk 31 May 1943

To the General Commissar
for White Ruthenia
Minsk

Subject: Actions against Jews.
Reference: Oral report on 31 May 1943.

On 13 April 1943 the former German dentist Ernst Israel Tichauer and his wife, Elisa Sara Tichauer, nee Rosenthal, were committed to the court prison by the Security Service (SD) (Hauptscharführer Rübe). Since that time all German and Russian Jews who were turned over to us, had their golden bridgework, crowns and fillings pulled or broken out. This happens always 1 to 2 hours before the respective action.

Since 13 April 1943, 516 German and Russian Jews have been finished off. On the basis of a definite investigation, gold was taken only in two actions, on 14 April 1943 from 172, and on 27 April 1943 from 164 Jews. About 50% of the Jews had gold teeth, bridgework or fillings. Hauptscharführer Rübe of the Security Service (SD) was always personally present and he took the gold along too.

Before 13 April 1943 this was not done.

(signed) Günther
Prison Warden

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CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1475-PS and R-135

I, PAUL W. FREEMAN, S/Sgt., 33799122, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English and German languages; and that the above is a true and correct translation of Document No. 1475-PS and R-135.

PAUL W. FREEDMAN,
S/Sgt., 33799122.